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COOLIDGE GIVES SIGNAL FOR BIG 2-RING BATTLE

Legislative Program Liked in Main, but Factions in Congress at Odds Over Details.

President Coolidge's first annual message to congress has served to clear the atmosphere at the capitol so far as the administration's legislative program is concerned.

The executive having frankly and concisely presented his views on the manifold problems of the day, speculation has turned to how many of his recommendations can be translated into law at this session in view of the confused political situation in congress.

The president and congress appear to be at one on the desirability of tax reduction, but the administration's program as embodied in a pre-liminary draft bill sent to the house by Secretary Mellon differs in many respects from the proposals in that direction announced recently by the republican insurgents in the house.

Mean Stubborn Contests.

Other subjects treated by Mr. Coolidge which leaders generally say will mean stubborn contests in congress include the soldiers' bonus; American adherence to the world court with reservations; amendments to the transportation act; relief for agriculture in general and the wheat growers in particular, and anti-lynching legislation.

Bills embodying several of the recommendations of President Coolidge already have been introduced and others will be presented later. None of them can be acted on until the committees of the house and senate have been organized.

House Democrats Meet.

Democrats of the house met to select their members of the ways and means committee, who, in turn, will make assignments of Democrats to other committees. The Democratic steering committee in the senate is to make similar selections.

Representative Green of Iowa, prospective chairman of the house ways and means committee, hopes to have that committee organized early next week, and then to take up tax revision promptly. He said that the preliminary draft bill furnished by Secretary Mellon would be used as a basis.

Republican insurgents on the committee and the Democrats will have proposals respecting tax revision, and the process of accommodating the conflicting views and writing a measure for house certification is expected to be a lengthy one.

Great Diversity of Opinion.

Political appraisement of President Coolidge's address closely followed its delivery and, as usual, there was a great diversity of opinion.

As a political document, of great potential effect on the 1924 campaign, on the personal fortunes of Mr. Coolidge and those of his party, the address had been awaited expectantly by leaders of all parties. It met with expressions of general praise from many Republicans, with unenthusiastic approval from others, and with immediate criticism from the Democrats.

Pronouncements of the President on which political attention was centered at once included his declarations on the Mellon tax reduction program, the world court, railroads, agriculture and labor, and his flat opposition to a soldier bonus, entrance into the league of nations, naval revision and reduction of the army and navy.

In Opposition to Johnson.

Some of his adopted policies placed him squarely in opposition to Senator Johnson of California, the only avowed Republican candidate for the presidency. Senator Johnson has declared against the world court and for the soldiers' bonus. He has lifted no objection to some of the principal features of the Mellon tax plan.

Democratic leaders generally criticised various features of the address but Senator Underwood of Alabama, the only avowed Democratic presidential candidate who sits in congress, was not present at the joint session and made no comment. He has declared for the world court plan and, like Mr. Coolidge, is against the bonus. William G. McAdoo has come out in favor of both. The LaFollette group of Republicans criticized features of the President's program. From the Farmer-Labor side came criticism of the President's agriculture relief program, but commendation of his stand regarding Russia.

2,000 Suits Filed on Snow Shoveling

Between 2,000 and 3,000 residents of the District of Columbia who failed to ply their snow shovels last Winter are named in suits being prepared by the district government for recovery of the cost of removing snow from their sidewalks. Twenty of these suits were filed in the municipal court today to recover the cost, ranging from 15 cents to $2, plus a penalty of $25 and the costs of the suit, the action being brought under a new removal act passed by the last congress.

Finds "Real" Cure for Tired Feeling

A real cure for that tired feeling was expounded recently by Sir Robert Armstrong in his lecture "Fatigue and Sleep."

Sir Robert says he has discovered a vaccine which will enable a person to undergo all sorts of physical exertion without fatigue. Tests of the vaccine now are being made.

Sir Robert, who is an eminent authority on mental diseases, says the vaccine will in time be in the possession of every one.

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President Tells Congress:

He favors America's entering the world court with such reservations as will make it clear we shall not adhere to the League of Nations.

He is not in favor of a soldier bonus.

The league is a dead issue so far as America is concerned.

There should be no cancellation of foreign debts.

Russia should not be recognized until she acknowledges her just debts and ceases opposition to our institutions.

He strongly approves the Mellon program of tax reduction as written.

The nation's railroads should be permitted voluntarily to consolidate into regional systems.

The railway labor board should be left alone until a better method is provided for dealing with labor disputes.

The tariff should not be tinkered with.

The government should sell its ships and get out of the shipping business as quickly as possible.

The coast guard should be strengthened to prevent rum smuggling.

Postmasters and prohibition agents should be placed under civil service.

The army and navy should be strengthened.

Immigration should be rigidly restricted and aliens registered.

The constitution should be amended to prohibit child labor and the issuance of tax exempt securities.

The President should be clothed with power to take emergency action in coal strikes.

Waterways should be improved from the Great Lakes to the gulf and the St. Lawrence river project pushed to completion.

Railroad freight structure as applied to farm products should be reorganized and government assistance should be given in the disposition of exportable wheat.

He opposes price-fixing for farm products.

He favors relief of farmer through lower taxes and freight rates, cheaper fertilizers, encouragement of co-operative marketing and continuation of government loans.

He recommends sale of Muscle Shoals so that the agricultural interests of the nation may get more and cheaper fertilizer, sale price not to be a major consideration.

He favors anti-lynching legislation and creation of an interracial commission to form a better policy for mutual understanding and confidence.

EX-SERVICE MEN READY FOR JOBS

Thousands to Complete Rehabilitation Courses in Three Months.

A call for aid in finding employment for the rehabilitated ex-service men of the country has been sent to the American Legion by Frank T. Hines, director of the Veterans' bureau.

There are approximately 71,000 men in vocational training, Director Hines declared and within three months 10,000 of these will complete their courses. During the first three months of 1924 at least 12,000 will be graduated. These men, General Hines declared, have been virtually rehabilitated, and a job is the only thing they need to restore them as self-sustaining members of society. For three or four years rehabilitated men have been making good in their positions, it was added, and all they need is the chance.

American legionnaires are in touch with employers, many are employers, and most posts have employment officers, it was said in the call of the director, and legionnaires are urged to communicate with the bureau if they have places open or hear of jobs needing men within the next six months.

COUPLE MARRY WITH MYSTIC RITES OF NILE

Sacred Flames of Silken Streamers Illuminate San Francisco Ceremony.

Married with ancient Egyptian rites established by Amenhotep IV, uncle of Tutankamon, Mr. and Mrs. J. Paul Leahman went on their honeymoon.

Until recently she was Miss Harriet Riesener, vestal virgin of the Egyptian temple of Rosae Crucis, 1225 Market street. He is a former war aviator. The bride is the daughter of William Riesener, candy manufacturer.

The ceremony, conducted by Imperator H. Spencer Lewis, head of the order in the United States, was invested with all the mysticism of the Nile and clouds of incense and the flashings of holy fire.

The wedding was symbolized by the burning with this sacred fire of silken streamers binding the young couple. The ribbons were crossed beneath a rose on the apex of the "shekinah," a three-sided altar. This was symbolical, the imperator said, of the burning of ties which bound the couple to interests outside of themselves.

Following the Rosicrucian rites, a legal ceremony was performed.

Good Skiing Season Expected in North

Skiing, long one of the most popular sports in the north country, promises to have an unusual successful season during the coming winter, say reports from local clubs and from clubs throughout the Iron Range country.

Prominent among the leading ski clubs are those at Duluth and Coleraine. The latter place has one of the best steel scaffolds in the country. Duluth, with several of its many hills marked with slides of all descriptions, also will have a large new scaffold.

The Olympic tryouts are scheduled for this winter, and the indications point to Minneapolis as the place where they will be held.

The Duluth Ski club plans to send entries to the 1924 national tournament, which will be held in Vermont, and also representatives to bid for the 1925 meet. The last national meet held in Duluth was in 1914.

Miners Stake Gold Claims in New York

Gold has been discovered in seven places in New York state in the last 11 months.

At least that many mining claims have been filed in the office of Secretary of State Hamilton.

Just how well the claims will pan out is a question but scientists assert gold never will be found in paying quantities in this state because of its geological formation.

WOULD DEVELOP HAGUE TRIBUNAL

Senator Moses Is Against Cradling European Rag Dolls of Peace.

Development of a World Court at The Hague in place of that set up under the League of Nations, proposed by Senator Moses, New Hampshire, in an address at the annual dinner of the American Association of Woolen Manufacturers in New York.

Senator Moses, an "irreconcilable" of the senate foreign relations committee and chairman of the Republican senatorial campaign committee, is understood to have discussed his views with other Republican leaders in the senate in connection with the pending world court proposal from President Harding.

Stating that America had sponsored The Hague tribunal, Senator Moses asked:

"Why should we turn our back upon a child of our own creation in order to fondle the rag dolls of foreign diplomacy?"

Senator Moses said the world court could not be "disentangled from the League of Nations by a reservation or any textual amendment short of the destruction of the entire protocol."

"Like the treaty of Versailles," he said, "the league court carries obligations and implications which the United States cannot undertake—unless we are prepared to repudiate the verdict of 1920 and to take the first step in a path which leads to the vortex of close and inescapable entanglement in European problems.

"But from my point of view I look beyond the proposed league court and I see another tribunal in the creation of which the United States had no small part and to the strengthening of which the United States later made the greatest contributory suggestion—a suggestion which was rendered nugatory only because other nations were not then sufficiently enlightened, or sufficiently chastened to meet our advanced opinion. The Hague tribunal, of which I am speaking, has a long and honored record."

Butcher in Germany Is Selling Dog Meat

"Dogs are bought here and their meat and fat are being sold," is the frank sign which has appeared in the window of a Munich butcher shop.

The sign is being widely discussed in the newspapers which are urging the necessity of immediate foreign credits to enable the Germans to import South American meat.

BONUS BATTLE LINES DRAWN BY CONGRESS

Efforts to Pass Measure Over Predicted Veto of President Coolidge to Feature Fight.

Battle lines were being drawn in congress last week for what promises to be the most spectacular legislative clash of the season—the fight to enact a soldier's bonus bill over the veto of President Coolidge.

The President's unequivocal opposition on the bonus, stated so briefly and tersely in his message, has thrown Capitol Hill into a veritable turmoil. Everywhere the bonus question has eclipsed all other topics as the subject of discussion.

That congress will pass a bonus patterned substantially after the measure vetoed by the late President Harding is conceded even by the bitterest opponents of the bill. The house is expected to swing into action on the measure shortly, and send it over to the senate with a substantial majority.

Senate Votes Pledged.

Sufficient votes have been pledged in the senate to pass the bonus. When it goes to the White House, President Coolidge will send it back to congress marked "rejected."

Unless all present lineups are knocked galley west, the house will override the veto.

This series of events places squarely up to the senate the question of repudiating or confirming one of Mr. Coolidge's most important stands in national legislation.

Ever since the first private information came from the White House that President Coolidge would oppose a bonus, American Legion officials have been busier than bees in the senate. Recently these officers asserted that at least seven votes more than the required two-thirds to override the veto have been definitely pledged. The heaviest strength is claimed among Democrats, of whom 40 are said to be ready to go against the President. If Legion spokesmen are correct, only 27 votes are needed from the Republican side to defeat the expected executive rejection.

Fight to Finish.

Senator Borah, Republican of Idaho, who will lead the anti-bonus men, announced that the fight will go to the finish, and will be waged with vigor and bitterness. Senators Robinson, Democrat, of Arkansas, and Brookhart, Republican, of Iowa, bonus chieftains, announced their forces are intact to repulse all onslaughts against the bill.

Longest U. S. Flight Totals 10,952 Miles

The longest United States flight and the second longest in the history of aviation, was completed Dec. 6, officials of the Hampton Roads naval air station said, with the arrival of two marine corps airplanes in Haiti.

Lieutenants F. O. Rogers and H. D. Palmer, who left Haiti Sept. 19, for a flight that took them to San Francisco, ended the last lap of the return trip. The flight covered 10,953 miles, the westward route including Washington, St. Louis, El Paso and San Diego. The return trip was made by way of Salt Lake City, Omaha, and St. Louis to Washington.

Labor Banks' Vaults Hold $40,000,000

Twenty-three co-operative labor banks will be in operation in this country with the completion of the three now under organization, it is indicated from information collected by the All-American Co-operative commission.

In a short time the Brotherhood of Railway Clerks' National bank will open in Cincinnati with capital and surplus of $250,000.

Information collected shows that the resources of all the labor banks in the United States, including those now forming, are about $40,000,000. More than one-half of this amount, however, represents the resources of the Engineers' bank of Cleveland, which, founded in 1921, was the third labor bank of the country.

PRESIDENT COOLIDGE OPPOSES BONUS FOR WORLD WAR VETS

COOLIDGE SENDS ANNUAL BUDGET TO LAWMAKERS

Provides for Reduction in Federal Taxes and Increased Dry Fund; Estimate Is Cut.

President Coolidge on Dec. 10 sent to congress the federal budget for the fiscal year beginning July 1, 1924, providing for governmental expenditures aggregating $3,298,080,444, more than a quarter of a billion dollars less than the total to be expended in the present fiscal year.

Accompanying the budget was a special message dealing in detail with the President's opposition to a soldier's bonus, and giving his reasons for the administration's firm stand for an immediate and sweeping reduction of federal taxes.

By continuing a policy of strict and drastic economy, the President said, it will be possible to effect an annual reduction of more than $300,000,000 in federal taxes, while "any program of new expenditure on a large scale would make tax reduction impossible for years to come.

Lower Taxes Better.

The President said that he "was not unmindful of the demand for an adjusted compensation for soldiers of the World war," but that he not only questioned if there was any "sound reason for such a measure," but that he believed the $600,000,000 surplus which had been piled up in the treasury in the last two years, and the $395,000,000 surplus which is expected in the next fiscal year (1925) should be utilized as a basis for a sweeping reduction of taxes so that the taxpayers who are "stockholders in the business corporation of the United States" could share in the government's good fortune and be materially and immediately benefitted.

"The government," Mr. Coolidge said, "has no money to distribute to any class of its citizens that it does not take from the pockets of the people and the payment of a bonus to millions of our former soldiers could only be accomplished at a cost to the whole community, including the veterans themselves, far outweighing the benefits intended to be conferred. If it was felt that a soldiers' bonus represented a great need and a proper obligation which should be fulfilled by this nation, I certainly would not make a recommendation which would be adverse therete."

Country Is Prosperous.

"* * * * * The country is prosperous and remunerative employment is available for the able bodied veterans as well as for other citizens. For the disabled veterans of the war and the dependents of those who fell, the country cannot do too much. It has already spent nearly $2,000,000,000 and is now spending nearly half a billion dollars yearly in their behalf. That obligation it must and will continue to fulfill in fullest measure, and it is one of the most important duties and privileges of the chief executive to minister to the wants and needs of these wards and creditors of the nation. But the fit and able bodied veterans are offered the opportunities open to every other citizen."

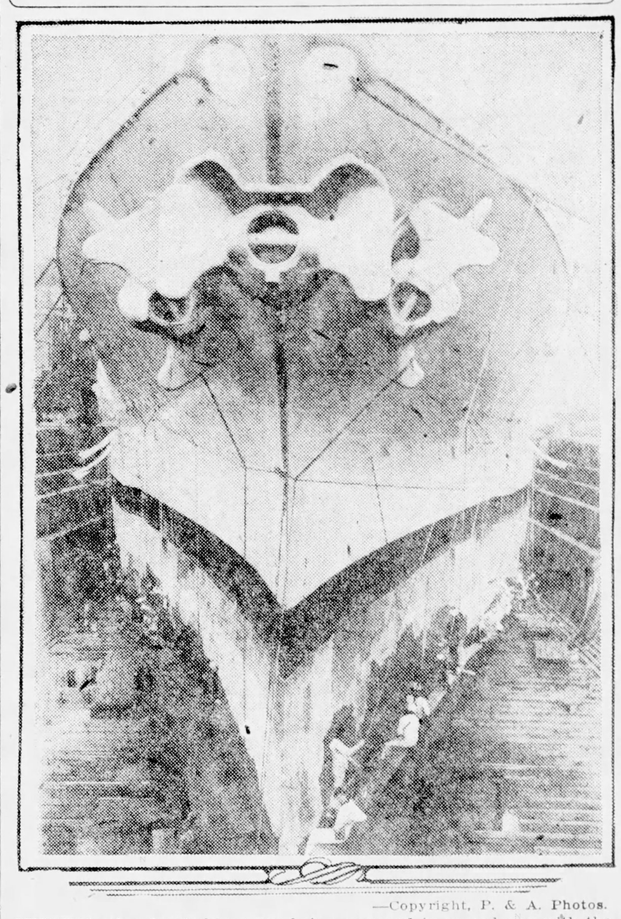
In view of President Coolidge's opposition to the bonus, there is no doubt that he will veto the adjusted compensation bill which congress is expected to pass this winter, despite the belief of bonus advocates that they have sufficient strength to enact it into law by passing it over his veto. The President's stand on the bonus and the reduction of taxes is wholly in accord with that of Secretary of the Treasury Mellon.

Big Surplus Expected.

The government's expenditures for 1925 were estimated by the President at $3,298,080,444, which is $267,995,445 less than the estimated expenditures for the current fiscal year. Receipts for the coming year were placed at $3,693,762,078, so that a surplus of $395,691,635 is expected

Continued on Page Two

Dolling Up Ship



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WHILE other battleships were being scrapped in accordance with the provisions of the disarmament conference the battleship Colorado, pride of the navy, was getting her first paint bath in Brooklyn navy

WALLACE SAYS FARM CONDITIONS NOW GIVE HOPE TO U. S. TILLER

Despite the farmer's troubles arising from "low prices of their products and the high prices for the service and article they must buy" the general agriculture situation in the United States "gives renewed hope to millions of farmers who have struggled against distressing conditions," Secretary of Agriculture Wallace said in his annual report to President Coolidge.

Wallace mentioned this statement did not warrant the assumption, however, that the state of agriculture in all sections is satisfactory, "viewed either from the standpoint of the farmer or from the standpoint of national interest."

Many Sad Sections.

"In many regions agriculture is still at a disadvantage," the secretary declared. "The ratio between prices of most farm products and prices of other commodities is still far out of line. Industrial wages continue at war-time level and thus help to maintain high prices for most of the things the farmer buys.

"High freight rates still prevail, and, while not the cause of low farm prices, place one more additional burden upon the farmer, which he can ill afford to pay in view of the prices he must take for his product.

"The costs of retail distribution of farm products are unreasonably large, thus enhancing the price to the consumer and depriving the farmer of the benefit of increased consumption which ought to follow lower prices which result from larger consumption."

Would Finance Grain Export.

Wallace recommended the establishment of a federal agency to finance and export wheat and other farm products, but opposed the fixing of prices by the governments.

He also urged the acquisition of additional forest lands by the government, and asked executive authority to place within the national forests any unreserved public lands valuable for the production of timber or for the protection of watersheds.

Wallace deplored the drift of the farm population to the city, "because it is draining from the country such a large percentage of the more intelligent and ambitious young farmers" and declared that the agricultural depression had resulted in "social and political unrest which has not contributed to national welfare."

GREATEST WAR HERO TO GET HIGHEST RANK

Buddies Step Aside to Give Sergeant Honor on Eve of Retirement.

Sergeant Samuel Woodfill, named by General Pershing as the outstanding hero of the World war, will retire from the army this month, after 23 years' service, with the highest non-commissioned rank, through the voluntary action of three of his seniors.

Promotion of the hero to the rank of master sergeant was made possible, said reports to the war department made public recently, through the sacrifice of grades held by Sergeant-Major Sewell, Sergeant McLaughlin and Sergeant Acker, who offered to accept demotion in order that their comrade might be promoted and retired in the highest non-commissioned rank.

Sergeant Woodfill now is with the Eleventh Infantry, Fort Benjamin Harrison, Ind. He was named to head the detail of army and navy war heroes selected to act as body bearers at the burial of the Unknown Soldier. The retired pay the sergeant will receive as a result of the voluntary action of the three sergeants will be $133 a month.

LEAGUE CALLED DEAD ISSUE IN FIRST MESSAGE

Policy of United States in Avoiding All International Entanglements Stressed in Speech.

A legislative program touching almost every aspect of national life, was presented by President Coolidge Dec. 6 in his first message to congress.

He indorsed President Harding's proposal for American membership, with reservations, in the World Court; unqualifiedly approved Secretary Mellon's tax reduction plan, and announced his opposition to enactment of soldier bonus legislation.

He also went on record as favoring stimulated consolidation of railroads, reorganization of the railroad freight structure as applied to farm products and government assistance in the disposition of exportable wheat. He declared against price-fixing for farm products, against repeal of the rate section of the transportation act and against revision of the tariff law.

President Coolidge delivered his message in person, following the example of former President Wilson and the late Mr. Harding. He placed himself on record as favoring opening of intra-coastal waterways; control of the flood waters of the Mississippi and Colorado rivers; construction of the Great Lakes-St. Lawrence waterway and power project, and promotion of the super-power development of the northeastern states.

Bonus Gets Nine Words.

Making his first pronouncement on many public questions, the President presented a series of succinct recommendations without attempt at argument. He used exactly nine words in disposing of the bonus question. After urging adequate care for disabled former service men and generosity in providing such care, he said: "I do not favor the granting of a bonus."

The treatment of the World Court and the Mellon tax plan was almost as brief. In approaching the court problem he noted that American foreign policy always has been guided by the principles of avoidance of permanent political alliances, sacrificing independence and of peaceful settlement of international controversies. He called to attention that the United States, acting on these principles for nearly 25 years, has been a member of The Hague tribunal and added that the proposed World Court was "a new and somewhat different plan."

"This is not a partisan question," he added. "It should not assume an artificial importance. As I wish to see a court established, and as the proposal presents the only practical plan on which many nations have ever agreed, though it may not meet every desire, I therefore commend it to the favorable consideration of the senate, with the proposed reservations clearly indicating our refusal to adhere to the League of Nations."

Cites Expense Cut.

The indorsement of the Mellon plan was presented in the course of a discussion of the physical condition of the nation, during which the President said that through the budget system and economy in expenditures, the necessities of the government, exclusive of the post-office department, had been brought down to $3,000,000,000.

"It is possible, in consequence, to make a large reduction in the taxes of the people," he continued. "A proposed plan has been presented in detail in a statement by the secretary of the treasury which has my unqualified approval. A very great service could be rendered through immediate enactment of legislation relieving the people of some of the burden of taxation. Of all services which the congress can render to the country, I have no hesitation in declaring this one to be paramount."

The President prefaced his message with a tribute to President Harding, declaring "the world knew his kindness and his humanity, his greatness and his character," and that "he has made justice more certain and peace more secure."

"He is gone," Mr. Coolidge said. "We remain. It is our duty under the inspiration of his example, to take up the burdens which he was permitted to lay down, and to develop and support the wise principles of government which he represented."

WORLD-HISTORY IN THE MAKING

WELL, the obstructionists in congress, mentioned in these columns last week, stepped out of the way and let the organization of the majority go through. This gave President Coolidge a chance to deliver his message. And it is a good message, as the reader can see for himself. There is no waste of words, by using three or four where one would serve the purpose. As a result the message is clear and incisive. Anybody can comprehend what it is driving at. There is no room for misunderstanding.

It is beyond the possibility of any President to write a message that could please everybody. It wouldn't be much of a message if it did. But there is little in the Coolidge paper that the great majority of Americans can find fault with.

SO FAR as the present administration is concerned the President disposes of the League of Nations briefly and with finality. "It is a closed incident." That will not please Americans who think this nation must get "messed up" with European affairs.

Perhaps the widest disagreement with the President will come from those who favor a "bonus" for soldiers who were taken out of civilian life and sent to Europe to fight. To fight for what? Some say for civilization; others that it was for humanity, and to make the world safe for democracy; still others, and among them former Ambassador Harvey, that it was for our own selfish interests.

At the present time congress stands in favor of compensating the "drafted crusaders," who were dragged out of civilian life and into service, because they were not protected with immunity jobs. Well-paid munitions workers, railroaders, shipbuilders and necessary farm laborers remained at home and bought silk shirts with their high wages.

WHEREVER the people have had a chance to express themselves on this so-called "bonus" proposition they have approved it. Congressmen know this, hence their favorable attitude.

Disillusionment is one of the things we get out of war. You can't look at Europe today and see clearly what the boys fought for. With the exception of the defeat of Germany no good result is apparent. The world isn't safe for democracy by a long shot. If civilization has been improved it doesn't show it. Militarism wasn't dethroned. Look at France.

During the conflict we were in a fine frenzy of excitement. Our emotions were wonderful. While we were going about with uplifted souls our boys had wet feet. We can see what our daddies fought for in the Civil war. It is right before us—a united, prosperous, beautiful country. We can't see what our boys fought for in the World war.

This matter of "adjusted compensation" can be left to the wisdom of congress. If there is no wrong to be righted we are left to wonder why the late President Harding was so emphatic in his advocacy of a draft law to include everybody and everything, in the event that we have another war.

WE HAVE been getting some enlightenment as to what the women who are busying themselves for what they call "equal rights" really mean. At one time it seemed that all "equal rights" meant was the use of the ballot under the same conditions as men. Not so.

We are under obligations to the Chicago branch of the National Woman's party. The women are industrially and socially humiliated. Miss Rebecca Hourwich of Washington, national organizer, has cleared the situation for us. She says:

"It has been found that all the laws in the country today are based mainly on the old English common law. And the principle of that common law is this: That man and woman are one and that one is man. Women cannot be railroad crossing watchmen in Ohio. Neither can they be section hands, bell hops, taxi drivers, or shoe shiners. They cannot become attendants in bowling alleys, saloons, or other public drinking places, or in Turkish baths. That is how they are discriminating against women in Ohio."

BY GOLLY, we never thought of Ohio as being as bad as that. We have women lawyers and a woman member of the state supreme court, but we don't permit a woman to shine our shoes. It is humiliating, isn't it? And Ohio doesn't let her women work in bowling alleys and in saloons. So that is what they mean by equal rights!

Ohio, however, is not the only state that is committing these crimes against the women. Vermont and New York are among those mentioned.

One paper meets this demand of the women with the statement that "equal rights means equal responsibilities. At present responsibilities are divided. The husband and father, for instance, earns the living, provides shelter, clothing and safety for wife and children. The wife and mother, normally, keeps the home, rears the children, participates in the pleasures of life, and is assured support, protection and companionship."

ARRANGEMENTS as they are today have proved pretty satisfactory in America. Homes which have been maintained for a century on the principle of equal responsibility have turned out some fine specimens of manhood and womanhood. They have gone on, apparently headed for a common goal, and without thinking much about equal rights. Women have the ballot, but some of the finest among them don't care for it, yet they have the womanhood to accept it as a responsibility and make the best of it.

Equal rights? Our guess is that some of these busybodies are really after equal wrongs.

Would Create Bureau for Prohibition Staff

Enforcement of the prohibition laws would be placed in a separate bureau in the treasury department under terms of a bill which Representative Cramton, Republican, Michigan, announced he had prepared for introduction.

The internal revenue bureau, now in charge of this work, Mr. Cramton said, was overloaded with duties in the administration of tax laws.

"Prohibition enforcement," he said, "involving as it does the problem of supremacy of law and order is a task sufficiently great to justify the organization of a bureau for that specific purpose."

Apprentice Lack Hits British Labor Unions

s Trade unionism is recognizing the fact that the decline of the apprenticeship system is threatening the existence of the craft unions in England. Industrial recruits are so scarce that a national campaign is to be undertaken by the Federation of Building Trades Operatives to revive the system.

It has been emphasized that casual labor is replacing skilled artisans in the labor market, and while Britain's most efficient craftsmen are said to be finding jobs in the United States and Dominions, the supply of trained labor for Britain is being stopped at the source.

Free Lunch

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Hen Not Gem Thief

A hen cannot steal, and Lady Camille is beyond the clutches of the law, it was ruled in the Chelsea district court in Boston by Judge Blossom. So the Blue Orphington hen which plucked a diamond from a ring on the finger of George A. Hennessey and was arrested for larceny was restored to her coup at a chicken show.

Hennessey had no redress against John Strom, owner of Lady Camille, the court said, as Strom had not committed larceny. Unless Strom relents and extracts the jewel or sells the bird to Hennessey, the latter must do without his diamond.

Future Industrial Wars Are Predicted

Future wars between nations over industrial supremacy were predicted by Scott Nearing, economist of New York, in an address in the University of Wisconsin. Nearing declared that a war between the United States and Great Britain over industrial supremacy is inevitable.

CONSERVATIVES WALLOPED BY BRITISH VOTERS

Free Trade Plan Buried Under Avalanche of Ballots; Britain's Labor Party Shows Gains.

The answer by the urban centers in the British elections to Prime Minster Baldwin's appeal is certainly discouraging to him and for the Conservative party, and the returns yet to be made must wear a very different complexion if the Conservatives are to retain power.

Making every allowance for the traditional attitude of the rural districts, the prospect is not regarded hopefully by the Conservatives.

One of the main features is Lancashire's repudiation of protection. Manchester voted almost solidly against the government. The Liberals captured five of its 10 divisions from the Conservatives, and the Laborites, already holding three, held those and took another.

Several towns in Lancashire took the same view of the premier's proposed policy, turning down Conservative candidates right and left. Liverpool, less anti-government than the others, took two seats away from the government party.

The expectation that the women would vote at this election in larger numbers than at the two previous ones, for which they were eligible, was fulfilled and reports from everywhere showed that they manifested great earnestness. It is surmised that the arguments of the opponents of protection, namely that the adoption of such a policy will result in increasing prices, considerably influenced them.

Labor's first woman M. P., Miss Susan Lawrence, who defeated the Conservative member for East Ilamm, will be a distinct acquisition to the party in the house. She is not young and has spent a large part of her life in public work. She has sat on the London county council as a Labor member since 1913 and has achieved several useful reforms for working women.

Churchill Beaten.

Probably the most surprising upset was the defeat of Winston Spencer Churchill by F. W. Pethick-Lawrence, Laborite, of West Leicester, by 4,388 votes. The Liberal leader's successor is a prominent member of the Socialist Fabian society and an ardent advocate of the capital levy.

Sir Montague Barlow, the minister of labor, also was defeated by a Laborite, losing to J. Toole in the south division of Salford by 2,701 votes.

Another defeat that occasioned surprise was that of Arthur Henderson, secretary of the Labor party, who lost in East New Castle to Sir R. W. Aske.

Sir Alfred Mond, the former Liberal minister, was another prominent candidate who went down before Labor. He was defeated in West Swansea by 115 votes.

Herbert Asquith, the former premier and now leader of the Liberal party, triumphed at Paisley, but by a rather narrow margin over his Laborite opponent, J. M. Biggar. Mr. Asquith's plurality was 1,746.

Baldwin Re-elected.

Prime Minister Baldwin was re-elected. His constituency, the Bewdley district of Worcestershire, gave him a majority of 6,369 over Sardius Hancock, Liberal, an increase of 926 over last year's majority.

J. Ramsay MacDonald, Labor leader, retained his seat for Aberavon, Glamorgan, Wales, with a plurality of 3,512. He received 17,439 votes. S. H. Byass, Conservative, had 13,927 votes.

The dissolution of parliament by Premier Baldwin precipitated the election, and the premier's reason for the dissolution was that he had succeeded Bonar Law as premier and Bonar Law was opposed to any protection other than that which exists today.

Mr. Baldwin feels that a larger measure of protection against the dumping of Germany and France in England is needed, and that he can only offer such a law after a government has been returned at a general election of which he may be selected premier and thus can follow his own dictates if it be the will of the people. In the parliament just dissolved, there were 346 unionists or Tories, 144 representing labor, 67 independent liberals (Asquith,) 50 national liberals (Lloyd George,) and eight scattering.

Diver Is Attacked by Giant Octopus

A diver working on the submerged wreck of the French battleship Liberte was attacked recently by a huge octopus which did not relinquish its manifold embrace until the man's comrades had cut it to pieces. The diver, Jean Negri, fought with the monster under water for some time, and finally was able to free one arm and plunged his trident into the body of the creature. The octopus, however, held fast, whereupon Negri gave the signal to be hauled up. When his companions saw the writhing monster emerge they were panicstricken but they went to the diver's aid and freed him with their knives.

Rheumatism

A Remarkable Home Treatment Given by One Who Had It

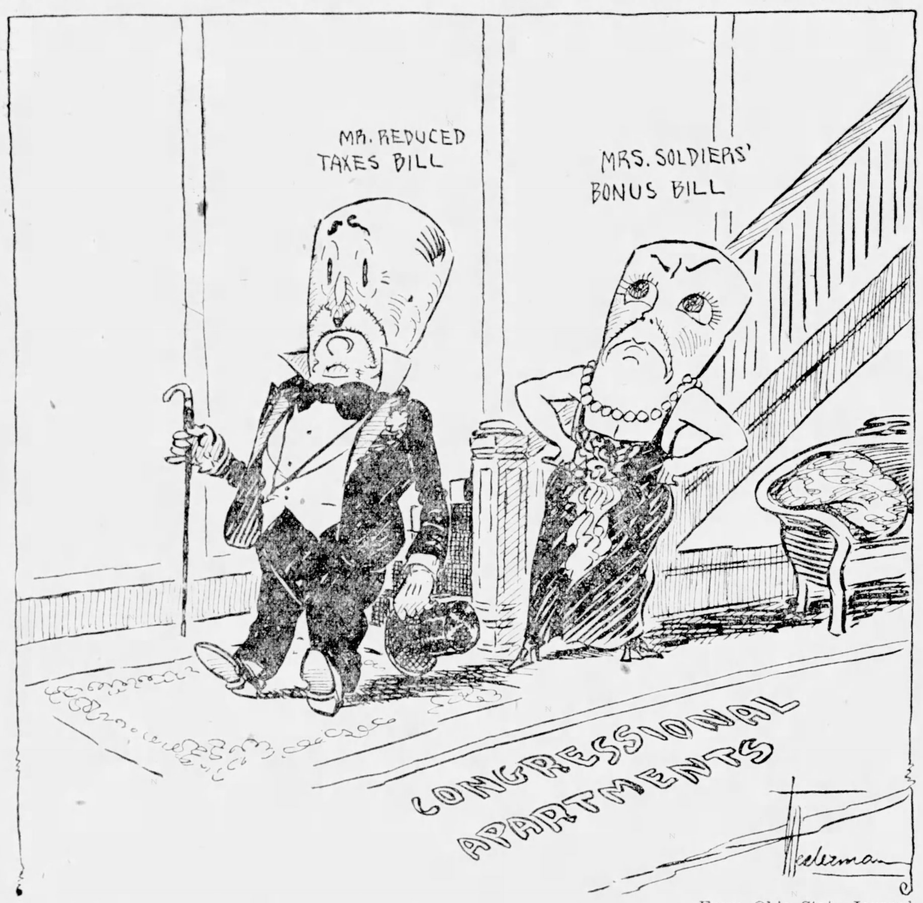
In the year of 1893 I was attacked by Muscular and Sub-Acute Rheumatism. I suffered as only those who are thus afflicted know for over three years. I tried remedy after remedy, but such relief as I obtained was only temporary. Finally I found a treatment that cured me completely and such a pitiful condition has never returned. I have given it to a number who were terribly afflicted, even bedridden, some of them 70 to 80 years old, and the results were the same as in my own case.

I want every sufferer from any form of muscular and sub-acute (swelling at the joints) rheumatism, to try the great value of my improved "Home Treatment" for its remarkable healing power. Don't send a cent; simply mail your name and address, and I will send it free to try. After you have used it, and it has proven itself to be that long-looked for means of getting rid of such forms of rheumatism, you may send the price of it, one Dollar, but understand I do not want your money unless you are perfectly satisfied to send it. Isn't that fair? Why suffer any longer when relief is thus offered you free. Don't delay. Write today.

Mark H. Jackson, 121-K Durston, Bldg. Syracuse, N. Y.

Mr. Jackson is responsible. Above statement true.

"Mamma Goes Where Papa Goes or Papa Don't Go Out Tonight!"



—From Ohio State Journal.

TO FORM LAKE 36 MILES LONG

Dix River Project in Kentucky 700 Feet Thick at Base.

Construction has been commenced of the Dix river dam, near High Bridge, Ky., which when completed, will surpass the Roosevelt dam in Arizona, say engineers. It will be larger and will be capable of developing 30,000 horsepower as compared with 23,000 horsepower of the Roosevelt dam.

For the last 14 years engineers of international reputation have acclaimed the location an ideal place to build a high dam.

The project, when completed about Feb. 1, 1925, will tower 270 feet between the rugged cliffs of Dix river gorge and will be the highest dam east of the Rocky mountains, it is announced. The cost will be $7,000,000. More than 1,600,000 cubic yards of material will be used in its construction. It will be 700 feet thick at the base, tapering to 24 feet, and 760 feet wide at the top. Its backwater will form a lake 36 miles long, storing approximately 6,000,000,000 cubic feet of water.

Scientific calculations were made for 12 years by prominent engineers from many parts of the world who checked and rechecked calculations and estimates and at last approved the hydro-electric development project. Arthur P. Davis, an engineer of international reputation, who planned and built the Roosevelt dam, is associated with L. F. Harza, and other engineers in building the Dix dam.

Cipher Stroke Hits Mark-Mad Berlin

"Zero stroke," or "cipher stroke" is the name created by German physicians for a prevalent nervous malady brought about by the present fantastic currency figures. Scores of cases of the "stroke" are reported among men and women of all classes, who have been prostrated by their efforts to figure in thousands of billions.

Many of these persons apparently are normal, except for a desire to write endless rows of ciphers and engage in computations more involved than the most difficult problems in logarithms. Cashiers, bookkeepers and bankers in all the leading German cities have been compelled to give up positions because of constant obsession with regard to ciphers.

Sues Count's Wife for Heart Balm

The Marquis De Ponteves, 54, an officer in the French army, has begun a breach of promise suit for 500,000 francs against the Countess DeBeaurepaire, 50, said to be the widow, of a Cincinnati millionaire named Thompson, who died in 1913, leaving her an income of 2,000,000 francs.

The marquis says their engagement began shortly before war was declared and continued for seven years, and then she married Count DeBeaurepaire.

The marquis says he spent his income of 30,000 francs yearly on his fiance, ruined himself financially by buying jewels and entertaining her and even presented her with his legion of honor cross which he demands be returned.

DIPLOMATS FACE MOVE TO ANGORA

Turkish Government Ends Talk of Return to Constantinople.

The decision of the national assembly by an overwhelming vote, to retain Angora as the capital ends for the time being the effort on the part of a very large group to move the capital back to Constantinople. Also it brings the countries having diplomatic representatives in Turkey face to face with a problem they have evaded up to the present time, whether they will retain their seats in Constantinople or remove to Angora to be in contact with the Turkish government.

At present all the more important countries have liason officers in Angora. Only a few small countries, like Afghanistan, have placed their ministers there. But now the German representative announces that, no matter what the other powers may do, the German minister, when appointed after the ratification of the Lausanne treaty, will take up residence in the capital. This may force the hand of the other big states, but it is not considered likely that any of them will really establish embassies in that remote and unhealthy city, when in Constantinople they own impressive and costly premises.

In deciding to remain in Angora the assembly seems to have been controlled by two principal motives, one that in event of war it is remote and safe from an enemy, and the other a desire to be freed from what they have called the influence of a partly foreign metropolis.

SHORT ENDS OF WORLD NEWS

AT THE request of Henry Ford the conference of delegates of the Allied-Ford-for-President clubs of the United States, scheduled to meet in Detroit, Dec. 12, has been indefinitely postponed. This action was the first directly taken by Mr. Ford in connection with the mention of his name as a presidential candidate.

President Coolidge has refused to pardon Charles L. Craig, comptroller of New York city, although he granted him a remission of a 60-day sentence for contempt of court imposed by Federal Judge Mayer.

Aroused by the return from the United States of a large number of Japanese immigrants, Japanese organizations and newspapers are urging the foreign office to take action to offset the effect of the decisions of the U. S. supreme court, barring Japanese from American citizenship and sustaining anti-alien land laws in California and Washington.

Three naval airmen were killed last week when two airplanes collided at an altitude of about 1,000 feet at a point almost directly over the bridge between Coronado and North Island near San Diego, Calif.

Receipt of a letter threatening to bomb General Joseph Haller of Poland, visiting in Philadelphia as guest of the American Legion, caused a special guard of 15 detectives to be assigned to him.

A demonstration staged against Winston Churchill before the British elections, resulted in the window of his automobile being smashed.

Chamber of Commerce of Hollywood, Calif., has started a campaign to warn young girls throughout the country of the futility of finding screen jobs unless they are qualified and have been encouraged to apply at the moving picture studios.

Increases in wages totaling over $600,000 were recently awarded to track foremen, laborers and railway shop laborers in a decision announced by the rail labor board.

Dr. Elmer Gates, psychologist and scientist, died in his home in Washington recently after an illness of several months.

Pope Piux has decided to create no foreign cardinals at the forthcoming consistory it was made known last week.

An insurgent movement against President Obregon of Mexico has been inaugurated in Vera Cruz and Jalisco. General Calles heads the federal opposition which has moved to put down the rebellion.

CORLISS H. GRIFFIS of Hamilton, O., has been sentenced to spend 21 months in prison by a German court for conspiring to kidnap Grover Cleveland Bergdoll, the American draft evader. He was also fined two trillion marks. His companions were sentenced to terms of three to eight months. The presiding judge admitted Griffis was actuated by patriotic motives, but he violated German sovereign rights.

Criminal proceedings against former Governor Walton of Oklahoma for alleged offenses during his tenure of office have been delayed in district court in Oklahoma City until Dec. 21. Then the court will hear Walton's motion to quash the six indictments in which he is charged with diverting state funds to his own use.

Leaders of the Order of Railway Telegraphers and the American Association of Train Dispatchers have asked the interstate commerce commission to define the status of their members in order that employing railroads may not classify any of them as officials.

Bishop James Atkins of the Methodist Episcopal church South, died in Little Rock, Ark., last week.

Heads of the expedition which is investigating the tomb of King Tut have decided that upon no account will the mummy if it actually lies within the shrine, be removed to Cairo. The examination will be made on the spot and the mummy will be left within its tomb.

Scores of aliens are transported from Canada across the St. Clair river in launches and rowboats under cover of darkness and taken by motor to Detroit, U. S. immigration offcials state.

A flash of lightning, well over 100 years ago, caused the discovery of coal in the Mississippi Valley, declares the written word of Father Louis Hennepin, whose records are on file on the shelves of the Springfield, Ill., historical society.

The U. S. rail labor board has recommended that Pullman conductors be granted an increase of about $10 per month and that the new scale be made retroactive to Dec. 1 last.

Northampton, Mass., home city of President Coolidge, elected as mayor Edward J. Woodhouse, Democrat, professor of government of Smith college.

President Calvin Coolidge has formally announced his candidacy for the Republican presidential nomination next year. The announcement was made Dec. 9.

IN VIEW of Attorney General Daugherty's announcement that the department of justice will investigate all charges of irregularities in the veterans' bureau, the senate committee will withhold from publication the testimony of Mrs. Katherine Mortimer of Philadelphia and other evidence which may be useful in any criminal prosecution that might be undertaken.

Three years after a burned skeleton was found in his summer cottage in Wisconsin, identified and buried as his, Edward J. Sailstad, former president of a Wisconsin phoograph manufacturing company, was arrested in California last week on the charge of arson.

University of Wisconsin is to be the seat of a petroleum research labratory to be established by the federal government and the university plans to establish a department of petroleum engineering in its curriculum.

Mines scattered over the North sea during the war continue to be washed up along the Norwegian coast, and although they have been adrift for four or five years, most of them are active.

Colonel Charles R. Forbes, former director of the veterans' bureau, recently under fire during the investigation of the bureau, has been stricken with paralysis at the home of his mother in Brookline, Mass.

Application for patents and trademarks are flooding the patent office at the rate of 9,000 a month, says the annual report of the commissioner of patents.

Like their colleagues in the senate, anti-Ku Klux Klan leaders in the lower house of the Oklahoma legislature met a crushing defeat last week in their attempt to make public the membership lists of secret organizations by legislation.

Repeal of amendment of the Volstead act is inevitable, unless there is a modification of the present system of appointing enforcement officers, William Dudley Foulke, president of the National Civil Service Reform league, asserted last week.

The 1924 Republican national convention will be held in Cleveland, Ohio. This will be the first national gathering of the G. O. P. to be held outside of Chicago since 1900.

Secretary of Navy Denby, in his annual report to congress, recommended a sweeping program for the modernization of the American navy, including the elevation of guns on battleships to increase their firing range.

BOOZE TORRENT POURS INTO U. S. FROM OVERSEAS

Gravity of Rum Smuggling Is Set Forth in Annual Report of Attorney General Daugherty.

Rum running off American coasts is the chief sore spot in the federal government's efforts to enforce the prohibition law, Harry M. Daugherty, attorney general, declared in his annual report to congress.

"The liquor smuggling business is the most gigantic criminal problem the United States has ever faced on the high seas," the report said. "The amount of liquor smuggled into the United States annually cannot be approximated."

Some idea of the gravity of liquor smuggling was cited in official estimates taken at Nassau, Bahamas, and Glasgow, Scotland. Shipments from Nassau, for 1922 and part of 1923, were estimated at an approximate value of $7,059,294. Whisky consignments from Glasgow for American consumption for the same period were estimated at approximately 150,000 gallons.

More efficiently to combat this evil, the report recommended the strengthening of the coast guard service.

Coast Guard "Inadequate."

"The coast guard is the only force having equipment to deal with smuggling on the high seas, and observation is convincing that its equipment is not sufficient to suppress it along our long Atlantic and Pacific coast lines," Daugherty said.

Congestion of court dockets also hampers work of tightening the dry lid, the report pointed out.

Daugherty urged unification by federal courts of sentences of dry act violators, and the imposition of increasingly substantial sentences to check bootlegging.

Trusts Draw Fire.

Discussing the activities of the department in prosecuting violation of the anti-trust laws, the report said that "While it is the purpose of the department of justice not to interfere unnecessarily with private business" the federal laws must be enforced against whoever may attempt to interpose artificial restraints in any channel of interstate commerce. The channels of trade must be kept free from manipulation and arbitrary control, and individuals and the general public must be protected from the illegal practices to which the business of the country is from time to time subjected."

All possible speed is being made by the department in investigating illegal and excessive wartime contracts, the reports declared.

"Hundreds of these cases are under investigation and many proceedings of a civil and criminal character are ready to be instituted," Daugherty reported. "It will take time to complete the work."

As a result of these investigations $3,234,132 already has been collected and paid into the treasury, the report said. Approximately 100 cases, involving a total of $64,237,156, not including the chemical foundation suit which alone involves $100,000,000, are now pending in courts.

NAVY PREPARES FOR POLAR TRIP

Amundsen Will Welcome Chance to Race U. S. Sea Fliers.

An exhaustive study of the records of former Arctic expeditions and other scientific data is to be started by a board of naval officials appointed to work out a plan of flight to the North Pole.

Extensive exploration over unknown regions adjacent to the Pole is to be undertaken, and President Coolidge in a letter giving formal approval to the proposal, expressed the opinion that the expedition "will be of great practical value."

The project is the outgrowth of a suggestion made to Secretary Denby by Robert A. Bartlett who sailed with Rear Admiral Peary on the successful Polar expedition in the steamer Roosevelt in 1908-1909.

The board will determine whether the trip is to be made in the big navy dirigible Shenandoah or in airplanes equipped with skis.

Admiral Moffett has urged the practicability of Polar exploration by air, and has repeatedly expressed the opinion that the Shenandoah could make the trip.

Many considerations, however, are involved in a decision to use the big dirigible. It would be necessary to build at some "jump-off" point in the far North a mooring mast for the Shenandoah similar to that recently constructed near her permanent station, Lakehurst, N. J. The possible effect of low temperatures on the helium gas with which the Shenandoah is inflated also must be determined definitely, though so far as now known the gas would not be materially altered if subjected to the Polar conditions.

The expedition will be furnished with every possible assistance by means of thorough naval equipment including station ships, patrol craft, and high power radio stations afloat or ashore.

Yellow Taxicabs to Invade London

London is getting ready to swallow another dose of Americanization. A Yankee motor magnate is busy preparing to put a fleet of 500 yellow taxicabs on the streets of Britain's metropolis, which has known taxis of no other hue than black since the beginning of the internal combustion era. Already the papers regard the prospect as "a yellow peril."

But whatever their dread of boisterous paint, the press commentators have pleasant words for the prospects of better taxis. The American promoter has promised that all his cars will be of the four-cylinder type, and comfortable. Many of the ancient taxis which now chug about the streets of London have that hacking cough common to engines of one and two cylinders and speed is not one of their attributes.

Leads Women Fascisti

Mme. Amalia Besso

Madame Amalia Besso is the leader of the women Fascisti in Italy. This organization is fully as powerful and influential as the male organization headed by Premier Benito Mussolini.

PERSHING URGES NATIONAL ARMY

Would Keep Peace Time Corps Training Men for Battle Line.

The condition of the national defense system "presents a serious problem which should receive thoughtful consideration from every responsible citizen," General Pershing stated in what will be his last annual report as chief of staff of the army. By the time the next report is due, the former commander of the American Expeditionary Forces will have reached the retirement age of 64.

"We have made progress in the organization of a great citizen army . . . ," he said, "but the total number of individuals under military supervision has decreased by 15,000 during the last three years. This decline presents a serious problem which should receive the thoughtful consideration of every responsible citizen.

Reports Praiseworthy Progress.

"Are we making real progress toward the modest goal which we have set for ourselves, or are we falling back into the unprepared condition which has heretofore existed in this country?"

General Pershing devoted his report largely to the question of "the creation in time of peace of a corps of officers to instruct men and to lead them in battle." Basing his statements on the results of the time he devoted during the year to inspection of summer training camps, he reported that reserve officers had exhibited readiness to make personal sacrifices in order to fit themselves for duty but that the war department had been able to give them little assistance, "the truth being that we have neither personnel or funds sufficient for this purpose."

There has been "temporary disruption" in the regular army as was to be expected, he continued, due to reorganization under the national defense act. He added, however:

Troops Must Be Ready.

"I wish to emphasize the fact that this can be but a temporary phase. Our regular organizations must once more receive the training necessary to make them models of efficiency and to prepare them to take the field at any moment.

"With a full appreciation of the need for economy, I urge that the regular army be brought back to the strength of 150,000 enlisted men and 13,000 officers; that it be suitably housed and enabled to conduct annual maneuvers on a moderate scale; that the National Guard be given the support necessary to permit its progressive development toward a strength of 250,000; that the skeleton organization of the Organized Reserves be adequately maintained; that the funds appropriated permit reserve officers to receive an average of 15 days' training in each three or four years; that the Reserve Officers' Training Corps units be further developed, and that provision be made for an increase in the number accommodated annually in the citizen military training camps."

77,000 Reserve Officers.

The officers' reserve corps now consists, General Pershing said, of approximately 77,000 officers of whom 50,000 are war veterans. Anual replacements of at least 7,000 second lieutenants must be provided to maintain the corps, and this year only about half that number were commissioned from the reserve officers' training corps and other sources. During the last fiscal year there were about 92,000 regulars and 150,000 national guardsmen in continental United States, or a decrease of 30,000 from the strength of these two elements of the army that existed in 1921.

"We cannot contemplate a further reduction," General Pershing said.

Due to lack of funds, the report added, enlisted personnel of the regular army "has had to be exploited in performing non-military duties in preparing and maintaining camps of instruction." It added that housing had been poor for the troops but that "fine morale and cheerful spirits" was exhibited by both officers and men even under these conditions.

Three Pacific Coast Peaks Shift Seats

Mount Tamalpas has moved five feet south since 1900, Mount Diablo 2½ feet southeast and Point Reyes, 11 feet north, Dr. Baley Willis, geolcgist of Stanford university said in an address recently. He said the greatest movement in California was near San Luis Obiso "where the railway station moved 15 feet."

"The movements noted indicate a readjustment of great masses of rock since the earthquake disturbance of 1906 and also conditions of pressure South of San Juan Batista," he said.

DOHENY GUARDS U. S. INTERESTS

Was Benefiting Navy in Oil Lease, He Says; to Make $50,000,000.

The navy would have suffered an ultimate loss of 225,000,000 barrels of oil through drainage and otherwise in its California reserves had they not been opened to operation under the present leasing policy, Edward L. Doheny, veteran oil operator, told the senate public lands committee last week. He was a witness in the investigation of reserve leases.

The "policy pursued under Secretary Daniels," Mr. Doheny added, "resulted in the loss of at least 100,000,000 barrells in the California reserves."

Has Unique Position.

Replying to a question by Senator Walsh, Democrat, as to whether the bureau of mines, which the senator said had reported a loss of only 5,000,000 barrels there since the passage of the leasing act, had the same information as available to the wintess, Mr. Doheny said: "No man living has the same information on the subject that I have."

The oil promoter's testimony touched on plans of the Pan-American Petroleum Co., of which he is head, for development of the No. 1 reserve, to which it holds a lease, and a number of other subjects, including general conditions as to operation of California oil lands.

To Make $100,000,000.

With $14,000,000 already invested under its lease, the Pan-American Co., Mr. Doheny said, expects to expend up to $50,000,000 in a few years in developing the field. Replying to a question as to prospective profits, the witness said, "we will have bad luck if we don't make $100,000,000."

That, however, would be a gross profit, he explained. "Half the final sale price" of oil will be profit, he said.

Under questioning by Chairman Smoot, Mr. Doheny said that he had contribtued $75,000 to the last Democratic national campaign fund and $25,000 to the 1920 fund of the Republican party, although "a life long Democrat."

CONGRESS GETS ANNUAL BUDGET

Continued From Page One

for June 30, 1925. The surplus for June 30, 1924, is put at $329,639,624. The figure for June 30, 1923, was $309,657,460.

The President said that the surplus estimated for the coming year would "be possible only if the present pressure and co-ordinated efforts for economy in our public expenditures be continued without relaxation and there be no embarkation upon any extraordinary expenditure program."

Revise Tax Laws.

"Having in mind," he cautioned, "that the budget and accounting act, 1921, contemplates that the chief executive, under the fortunate situation in which we now find ourselves, should make such recommendations as in his opinion the public interests require, I recommend a revision of tax laws along lines which will effect a reduction of income taxes by taxing earned incomes more lightly than income from business or from investments; by reducing the percentages of the normal tax, and by reducing the surtax rates, with commencement of their application at $10,000 instead of at $6,000.

"I also recommend the repeal of the tax on telegrams, telephones, and leased wires, and of the tax on admissions, and revision of the miscellaneous taxes which are a source of inconvenience to taxpayers and difficult to collect.

Other Amendments.

"On the other hand amendments which would cause some increase of revenue also should be made to existing income tax laws relative to deductions of capital losses; deductions from gross incomes for interest paid and non-business losses sustained, where income from tax exempt securities is involved; and the manner of taxing community incomes. These changes would reduce taxes by more than $200,000,000, which is safely within the probable surplus."

The President said he knew of "nothing which would give the people of this nation" greater assurance that we are unalterably committed to a campaign of economy in public expenditures than a reduction of our present taxation."

He also expressed the opinion that a reduction of federal expenditures and taxation would lead to similar retrenchment in the financial activities of the states and municipalities, which, it was estimated by the late President Harding, consumed 60 per cent of all the taxes collected in the United States.

Bigger Dry Fund Wanted.

The appropriations for prohibition enforcement contained in the 1925 budget are more than $1,600,000 in excess of the funds set aside for that year.

The President said that in his forthcoming message to congress on the "state of the Union," he would "present the need for a material increase in the personnel and equipment of the United States coast guard for the purpose of combatting more thoroughly rum running and unlawful importations."

He explained that he made mention of this in view of the fact that he planned to ask at a later date for an appropriation of $20,000,000 to build up the coast guard, in addition to an appropriation of $6,000,000 to pay for its operation during the coming fiscal year.

All Kinds of Climate

The Argentine republic embraces every variety of climate, its southernmost city, Ushuaia, being further south than Sitka, Alaska is north, while its northernmost portions are warmer than southern Florida.

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PLANES WILL HELP FARMERS

Science Devises Machine That Helps to Lighten Farm Burden.

Airplanes and specially devised speedometers for automobiles may be used next year to help Michigan farmers plant their crops. Tests have been made, says Verns H. Church, federal statistician for Michigan, to determine the value of airplanes in estimating acreages sown to various crops. The planes, he said, can fly across the state and take a picture showing a strip of territory a mile wide. In the picture the crops are discernible and a system has been perfected whereby the acreage can be measured from the picture.

With airplanes, he said, it would take only a few days to photograph representative strips in various parts of the state upon which the crop acreage for the entire state could be estimated accurately.

The special speedometers would be used on the cars of agricultural reporters. As the reporters traveled through the country they would count, with the newly perfected attachment, the number of fields and the lineal area of the fields devoted to each crop. Levers for each crop would be placed on the steering column. The driver would simply touch the proper lever as he passed one field and approached another.

Acreages are the basis of all farm and crop estimates and reports, says Church.

"If we can get acreages promptly and accurately during the comparatively short time in the summer before the early crops have to be harvested, it will be easy to figure yields and obtain other information," he said.

The airplane tests have been made in southern states, and apparently are a success, Mr. Church said. If the plan is adopted, Michigan probably will be one of the first Northern states in which it will be inaugurated.

Banner Year Shown for U. S. Investors

Inventors had a banner year in the 12 months ending June 30, 1923. The annual report of the commissioner of patents issued Dec. 7, said applications for patents averaged 9,000 a month, and the government collected $3,026,486.36 in fees, the largest amount in its history.

Expansions of the office force was recommended, in order that the 74,286 applications awaiting action may be cleared up. At least 100 additional examiners were said to be needed for handling this work.

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RURAL WELFARE

EDITED BY A. P. SANDLES

THE LONG, LONG TRAIL— The W. C. T. U. Marches On.

The national meeting of the Woman's Temperance Union held in 1925 in Columbus, Ohio, was of unusual interest.

It proved that singing songs of the right sort has had a mighty influence on the minds of human beings. Singing helps to make folks good and useful. It helps to fire the soul and gives courage to do and to dare.

During the national convention there was staged a victory march in the streets of Columbus. The governor of the state was at the head, armor of the state was at the head, with bands playing.

The spirit of the day and the march is expressed in the following lines which were sung:

'Twas a long, long trail a winding
From that olden crusade day,
When women knelt in anguish
In the straw to pray.
'Twas a long, long time of waiting
Until the liquor curse was gone,
But now we join with gladness
In the glorious victory song."

Sound the Jubilee. At the suggestion of our national president the Jubilee song was sung at every meeting.

Every valley is exalted,
Every mountain top aflame,
For our country now is free,
For our country now is free,
Hallelujah's world reigns forever,
Praise the victory in His name;
We're victorious in the Jubilee!
O sound the Jubilee!
O sound the Jubilee!
Jubilee, Jubilee, Jubilee come!

Sound the golden trumpet,
Speak for home, sweet home;
Let the children join the chorus,
Let the raids sea to sea;
Happy is the Jubilee!
O sound the Jubilee!
O sound the Jubilee!

The national president in the very beginning of her address united the Crusade with the New—the one to which we must march. She said: "To Ohio's hallowed soil we have come. On this victorious battleground of the Crusade state we are to let the mighty memories of thousands of Crusade Marching mothers have their complete, profound, Pentecostal way with us. So shall we be spiritually equipped for the march of the new Crusade."

GERMANY WILL SURVIVE— H. G. Wells Talks.

H. G. Wells, noted writer of world news, is a close observer of what is going on among nations. He is a Britisher. He knows what has been the result of wars in the centuries past.

Wells has faith in the German folk. He has no faith or patience with the greedy grabbers who want to get rich at the expense of defeated and fallen Germany. He hits the matter hard.

Wells wants Germany to have a chance to buy and eat the American farmers' wheat which we have to sell and now hold as a surplus. This talk of Wells has an interest to the welfare of our own people.

Here is what he says:

"Yet even after that Germany will survive. Twice before in history Germany has arisen out of desolation and defeat. I believe she will rise again out of the present darkness and that just the central leading power, the very keystone, it may be, of reconstructed Europe.

"I believe in the German schoolmaster, the German student, German tenderness and patient strength, the German brain. I hated and hate that imitative Byzantine German imperialism, German Junkerism, and I believe that our war to shatter these things was a necessary war.

"But I have never faltered in my belief in the greatness, the soundness of the German people, in the appreciation that we owe in intellectual, social, industrial stimulus to Germany.

"Her present situation is unparalleled. Every attempt she makes to get to her feet is thwarted by a pitiless senseless foe. Our English-speaking peoples in our slow oafish way are looking on, are assisting at the attempt to waste and torment to death a great community as civilized as our own."

PACKAGE OF OATS— Do You Know 20 Cents?

Wild oats and rolled oats. Which do you know more about? Men may not admit they know anything about wild oats. They want to forget them.

What does commerce do in the way of trade and salesmanship? How much does the farmer do to be a better salesman and thereby increase the price of his product grown on his own farm?

When you buy a package of rolled oats from your grocer and have them delivered at your house he sends you a bill at the end of the month for, say, 20 cents.

Would you like to know just how that 20 cents is divided up? The United States government spent many thousands of dollars to find out. This is the result:

Of the 20 cents the retailer got 4.2 cents, of which 3.2 cents represented his expenses of doing business and one cent profit.

The wholesaler who handled the goods received 1.8 cents, of which 1.5 represented expenses and .3 cent was profit.

The manufacturer got 9.6 cents, of which 2 cents was profit, 1.2 cents taxes, 1.8 cents transportation, 1.7 cents advertising, 1.3 cents selling cost and 1.6 cents cost of manufacture.

The elevator which handled the oats got .4 cent, the railroad company 1.5 cent, and the farmer that produced them got 3.5 cents.

Also here is the division of the dime that buys a loaf of bread:

The retailer got 1.9 cents, of which .3 cents was profit and 1.6 cents expense; 4.3 cents went to the manufacturing baker, of which .6 cent was profit, .8 cent overhead, 1.6 cents selling expense, and 1.3 cents cost of manufacture. Milling the flour cost 1 cent, handling through the elevator .3 cent, and the farmer got 2.8 cents.

Most of the members of the commission that made this inquiry were representatives of agricultural communities, anxious to prove that our system of distribution was all wrong. Yet the commission was unable to reach the conclusion that anyone connected with our system of distribution is getting inordinate pay.

This conclusion was reached in spite of the fact which was established that on the average, of every dollar spent by the consumer, 49 cents represents the cost of selling and distribution, while 20 cents goes to the primary producer, 17 cents to the manufacturer and 14 cents in profits to the retailer, wholesaler and manufacturer, profits in this case including interest on invested capital.

The whole point is that our distributive system may be uneconomic but that it has been established to meet the demands of consumers who desire all those conveniences included in the broad term "service."

Every business man knows that all systems of production and distribution are daily subject to the most searching scrutiny by the business community itself.

Co-operative marketing associations, chain stores, mail-order houses, department stores, and self-service groceries are attempts to place goods in the hands of the consumer at less cost. Just at present the most discouraging thing in the world is to try to eliminate the middleman's charges by driving into the country and try to deal direct with the farmer.

Even if you gather the eggs yourself from the hen's nest, pay cash and carry them home, the farmer charges you a price equal to that fixed for the fanciest eggs by the grocer in the city.

This story was printed in a clever little trade journal known as "Through the Meshes."

We wonder whether the farmer can get a sermon out of it. The farmer starts the ball rolling. The consumer buys the ball and eats it at a bigger price than the farmer sold for. The market problem is the mountain the farmer will have to climb to increase his income.

A WEED LAWSUIT— What Will Jury Do?

The National Stockman and Farmer always has something good in it. Its editorial page is made up of short farm sermons. We read them.

If our Blade readers do not cut their weeds they will be glad to take warning from this story. If they do cut their weeds and their neighbors neglect to do so then they ought to advise their neighbor to read the Weekly Blade:

Here is the story:

"One farmer has sued another for $2,500 damages because the latter neglected to cut a crop of noxious weeds, Canada thistles and others, after having been officially notified to cut them. The plaintiff claims $500 for the cost of eradicating weeds on his own place in consequence of the defendant's neglect, and $2,000 for depreciation of his property on account of the weeds which came from the defendant's uncut crop. Suits for damage on account of neglect to destroy weeds have been successful in the past, but we do not recall any in which the damages included depreciation of property because it was infested. So this suit will be of unusual interest to good farmers who suffer by the carelessness of others."

PET CALF WAY— Have You Met It?

Yes, we have been introduced to the pet calf. At meal time it has ways of its own. We have disagreed with it often. We have helped to educate it to get its board from a bucket instead of from its mother. It takes patience to teach a calf to look down for its meal ticket instead of looking up to the udder of its mother.

Part of the farm work is to teach and educate the calf. Most of us have had that experience or calf degree. Here is a short story which some experienced person has written. There is good calf sense and advice in it.

Here it is:

"When the Lord became angry at the Egyptians, He sent the hornet. It was a little insect but devilish and ill-tempered. It is still so. It is the little things of life that worry us and annoy us and bring gray hairs, wrinkles and profanity. One of the little things is a pet calf. One system of training a young calf to drink is to be present at its birth and never let it get the fool idea into its head that dinner comes from above. But more often the cow does not come up at eventime and the next morning the hogs are out and we get to the cow the following evening about dusk.

"Most any time between the time you get to the calf and the end of one week is as good a time as any to teach a calf to drink out of a pail. It is easy enough to tell how it ought to be done. But there are no words in any language I speak that will describe how it is done. About the end of the third or fourth day the calf succumbs to a feverish thirst and drinks. It is then a very good plan for the operator to tie up his fingers, wash his overalls and repent.

"But after all it has its advantages. When the calf is turned out with the cows at the age of five or six months it will not suck them. Then again the owner can starve the calf just as much as his conscience will allow or feed it too much and let it die of sours. It is unfortunate that we cannot get young cows except by the road of the pet calf."

SOME FORTY YEARS AGO— The Onward March of Eggs.

What were our folks doing some 40 years ago? What prices were they getting for farm produce? How did they manage to get money on loans? How much better are prices now than then?

Here is a story printed in Collier's Weekly which was taken from the Toledo Daily Blade, which is almost as good a paper in its line as the Toledo Weekly Blade.

Here is the egg story:

"The Toledo Blade sometimes reprints items from its back files so that one issue published these facts of 40 years:

"'Chapter I—1883. Eggs are in good demand at 22 cents.

"'Chapter II—1913. Extra fancy eggs are up to 33 cents.

"'Chapter III—1923. Eggs: selects, 48 cents wholesale; retail, as above, 70 to 75 cents.'

"What will the price be in 1933? The same issue contains advertisements of six establishments which will lend you money on your jewelry and furniture. One of them specially features 'Loans Quickly Made to Housekeepers.'"

CUTTING DOWN PANTS— White House Is Saving.

Here is a White House story which we clip from the Prairie Farmer:

"From Washington comes the report that Mrs. Coolidge has cut down a pair of the President's pants for Calvin Junior. That homely incident warms the hearts of all of us. It shows that the President and his family are 'just folks,' even if they do live in the White House. Young Calvin going to school in a pair of his father's old pants is a symbol that all is well with the United States."

COFFIN CHECK CASHED— Joke on Lloyd George.

The British Isles are a great mixture of humanity. English, Irish, Scotch and Welsh. Each try to get the joke and the punch on the other. All are clever. Any one of them may win.

Here is a story told on David Lloyd George, the little Welshman. The chances are that the old boy rather likes it, as the joke puts the Welsh ahead of the other three breeds. Here it is:

"The redoubtable little Welshman, who was so efficient as premier while the war was on, and, apparently rather less efficient as a post-war minister, was making a speech, in the course of which he had occasion to touch on the proverbial thriftiness of the Scotch, and proceeded to illustrate it as follows: 'A gentleman made a will, leaving a sum of money in special legacy to an Englishman, a Scotchman and an Irishman, on condition that on the occasion of his funeral they each toss a bit of money into his casket. When he finally passed away, these beneficiaries got together, and agreed that they would each put in £1. Very well. The Englishman tossed in a sovereign and the Irishman a bank note for a like amount; whereupon the Scotchman, who had thought it all out carefully, dropped in a check on his bank for £3, took the change out of the coffin and put it in his pocket!' This is an old one, I am told, up to this point, but the sequel is new. After the crowd had laughed over the Scotchman's 'thrift,' some one in the rear of the hall interrupted the proceedings, saying that he desired to ask a question. There were cries of 'Sit down!' and 'Put him out!' out Mr. George said: 'Let him speak,' whereupon the question was asked, 'Why, Mr. George, do ye not finish the story?' to which the speaker replied that he had told all there was of the story, so far as he had ever heard. 'Then ye have something to hear. About a week after the funeral the Scotchman was amazed to find that his check had been cashed at the bank, and returned to him as having been paid. Ye see, Mr. Lloyd George, the Scotchman had forgotten to take into his calculation the fact that the undertaker was a Welshman!'"

KAISER AND SON— Want to Come Back.

Big stir in the world. The kaiser's son has returned to the Fatherland.

The kaiser would like to go back to Berlin and again take up the reins of government. When he tries that trick there will be something doing. If he leaves Holland he can not go back. He has been there five years, sawing wood most of the time.

The allies would be glad to have an excuse to get him. If he gets gay he may be taken to a faraway island, as was Napoleon, and there die in exile. All the old kings and rulers have gone out of business since the World war. Most of them are dead.

It might be, if the kaiser has learned a lesson, that he would know how to govern Germany better than the amateurs who have been trying to do it.

WITH BOYS AND GIRLS— Club Workers and Winners.

Several hundred boys and girls, Fathers and mothers and teachers. Hard to find a better crowd. Good cause. Better youngsters. Better feeling between parents, teachers and pupils.

We gave a half hour talk to this crowd. We asked many questions. Young folks eager to answer. They have to have pep and punch in order to enter these club contests and stay with the game until the battle is lost or won.

The club leader of the county was well proud of his crowd of juniors. Many times during the year his patience had been tried. Some of the parents gave little or no help to the club work.

The bankers of the county were generous in offering prizes for the winners. This club work has become a big game in the United States. Many thousands of boys and girls are enrolled and trying to win prizes.

The contest brings out the best there is in human beings. These young folks make some remarkable records. It gets them started right in life, which is the biggest prize they can win.

FIVE YEARS OF PEACE— War Not Yet Over.

America has three great standing armies—the Atlantic, the Pacific and Uncle Sam.

Five years since the last World war gun was fired. The war is not yet over. Peace treaty should have been signed in Berlin.

Mothers were glad when the dogs of war quit barking in 1918. That was a great day. It always will be. When the news came that Germany had asked for a truce the world went joy drunk.

For centuries ahead, November 11 will be a historic day. On that day the curtain went down on the world's greatest drama and tragedy. Some of our boys are over there yet under the sod and the dew.

America is far removed from Old World chaos and misery. Nations over there owe us vast war debts. We better, forever, have debts due us than to have conditions here as now exist over there. War clouds threaten. Money units ruined. Century old feuds have a stranglehold.

Millions are asking God to show them the way to America, the land, they think, that is next to heaven. They want to get away from the boiling pot of greed, creed, breed and the seed of anarchy.

Germany is paying penalty for her folly. That once powerful nation is now in the depths of gloom and despair. Yet Germany has millions of fine folks who want and deserve a chance to live and work and be happy.

German tyrants have played a three-card-monte and shell game. Tried to dodge debts she agreed to pay. She wants to escape the cost of war she made and lost.

France, grim and grinding, refuses to take the French heel from the German neck no matter how much it hurts. France does not want Germany to pay. France wants Germany to go to pieces. France intends to hold the fort while the once great German empire totters and shatters.

Fifty years ago Germany had her heel on the French neck. Germany was cruel and refused to wait for France to pay her war debt. Germany was a good collector then. France is a good collector now.

Bismarck, the Iron Chancellor, built the German empire out of many little empires. France would rather undo the work of Bismarck than to collect war debt. France will feel safer if Germany breaks up. For ages France has lived in dread of her ancient foe—the Hun.

Britain is on guard. John Bull is afraid to have France become too strong. France helped America lick England in 1776. England has fought both France and Germany. She has played one nation against the other.

Today, after five years of peace, hunger and despair make a gloomy Europe. A match to the fuse will start war. God knows what the end would be. Why do white Christians set such examples for pagan nations to follow.

We are 3,000 miles from the festered sore which torments the Old World day and night. May God bring to suffering nations at this good Christmas tide the full force of the message, "Peace on earth, good will toward men." It is the one great sermon the white race needs today.

Righteously and religiously, America should observe Armistice day. We should pray that never again will come the day for our boys to go across the seas to fight another foreign war.

Let us unite in asking Divine Providence to lead us right to save the cause of Christ. Do it now.

THE CASH REGISTER— One a Minute Made.

With a crowd we went through the National Cash Register factory at Dayton, Ohio. Nearly 7,000 persons are on the payroll.

It is a model plant. John H. Patterson, now dead, built it up to a place where it is known around the world. He was a poor boy. He discovered that the big need of the business man was a machine that would count and register the cash sales.

He made a machine that will talk every language and count the coin and currency of every country.

The cheapest register sells for $75. The highest priced register sells for $3,500. The factory turns out one machine for every working minute of the day. Nine hours. Five hundred and forty minutes. Five hundred and forty machines.

Some of these registers have over 2,000 parts or pieces. The visitor is amazed at the sights seen in this great workshop. Everything is boiled down to a system where almost every motion of the hand and body is measured. Many great buildings. Beautiful grounds. The wonder registers make you think that brains can be put into iron.

WHY NOT TRY THIS— To Think Is to Thank.

At Thanksgiving time we should think. Think and thank. This is a short story. It is a powerful story, if we have the brains to think right.

Do we feel just thankful if we have enough to feed the appetite. Do we feel thankful if we have enough clothes to admit us to good society? Do we feel thankful if we have enough money to take us to the picture show or to the theater?

Can we think of the glorious country we have and then be thankful that we are blessed folks of all the earth? Can we think of the great system of schools and churches of America and then be thankful that we live in the land that gives its people the greatest blessings of all the earth?

Some of us do not get below the surface of appetite and good cheer when we think of Thanksgiving day, when the President of our nation asks us all to join in giving thanks to God and country for the blessings we enjoy.

WHAT A DOLLAR DOES— What Is It Used For?

If you have a dollar bill what becomes of it? What does it do and where does it go? The history of a dollar bill would be interesting.

Here is a story from Collier's Weekly. It will please Blade readers and set them to thinking and to guessing. Here it is:

Any dollar bill goes fast enough, but where? A man in Waukegan, Ill., started a dollar on its way with a tag attached. It was to travel two weeks and bring back the story of its trip. The resulting record shows that it was spent 29 times; tobacco, 10 spendings; labor hire, five; candy, three; meals, three; men's furnishings, two, and once each for collar buttons, automobile accesories, washing powder, tooth paste, garters, and a shave. This dollar did not go to church. Neither did it visit any place of amusement. It's an old proverb that money talks. Well, what does this fast-traveling Waukegan dollar have to tell us?

PINCHED FOR SPEEDING— How Fast We Are Going.

The airplane sets a fast pace. Recently in a speed contest the amazing record of 265 miles an hour was made. This is nearly four and one-half miles a minute.

At the present time the New York Central railway lines are having a Progress train travel over the country. It shows the train that made the first run on the Mohawk & Hudson railway in 1831.

This Progress train also shows the latest locomotive of modern build. What progress we have made in speed. Farm folks like to travel as fast as any machine can be made to go. They are willing to take the risk and the greater the danger the greater the thrill and better they like it.

HIT WITH BLUE DEVILS— Is Wheat Big King?

Yes, we have made a lot of fuss about the low price of wheat. Last year only 6 per cent of the farmer's income came from wheat.

Many folks have debated whether corn or wheat was king. During the war period wheat seemed to outrun corn in popularity and income. Then came a big production. Then came a deflated price. Then the blue-devils got hold of the farmer who has been making a big noise ever since about low prices.

When the farmer gets to thinking the devil has him it is hard to keep the devil away from him. The farm folks will come through the present gloom and will continue to grow bread for the world to feed upon. The United States must set the pace.

Christianity's "Big Business"

The International Sunday School Lesson for Dec. 16 Is, "World-Wide Missions"—Acts 16:1—28:38; Rom. 15:18-21.

BY WILLIAM T. ELLIS

THAT enterprizing Jew from Tarsus, Saul, the zealot, who one day saw a great light on the Damascus road, and who spent the rest of his life in spreading that light as far as he could reach, started something bigger than he knew when he carried his message across the Agean Sea, from what is now Turkey, into the Balkans, and then on to Rome. Thus began, 1,900 years ago, the oldest and largest enterprise in the world, the business of Christian missions.

Before moralizing about it all, let us first face the hard facts.

The population of the earth is today approximately a billion and a half of people. One-third of these are nominally Christian. A fragment of this third has undertaken to change the minds, the wills, the character and the conduct of the other two-thirds by making them Christians.

Rather staggering that, isn't it? To change a billion minds!—everybody knows how hard it is to change one person's mind. Small and sentimental notions of missions and the catch-word of the sloganeers, cannot thrive in the presence of the cold statistical facts of the undertaking of Christian evangelization—an undertaking which is frankly impossible when considered apart from supernatural agencies.

A Far-Flung Battle Line.

As organized at the present time this big business of missions is carried on by 17,000 persons, representing the Protestant churches, and by a much smaller number of equally devoted Roman Catholic missionaries. The exact statistics of Catholic missions are not available, although the Society for the Propagation of the Faith informs me that 1922 was the banner year in this country, with more than 100 new missionaries sent to the foreign field. The eastern branches of Christianity do little or no aggressive missionary work.

Round figures slip easily off the pen and tongue. Tarry for a minute to break up this total of 17,000 Protestant missionaries, to see what is involved. First of all, these men and women must be recruited, chiefly from the colleges and seminaries and young people's conferences. They have to be a more carefully selected lot than the men whom the government gets for army and navy. After enlistment they must be specially trained.

Then, when they have gone overseas, they must be housed and clothed and fed and taught a foreign language. A missionary is a costly indulgence. In the homeland, an organization must be built up to assure a continuance of his support. His children must later be educated; and he himself given regular furloughs for replenishing his physical and spiritual vitality.

As his work succeeds, he must build churches and schools and hospitals and publishing houses. A hundred expensive ramifications of the forms of missionary outreach come into existence. Merely as a business proposition Christian missions is a vast project.

At present it is carried on in Asia, Africa, South America and the islands of the sea. The work in North America and Europe may be called "home missions." So all-enveloping is this missionary enterprise that today there is no considerable body of non-Christian population of the habitable globe that is not the object of evangelizing activity.

What Paul started is being tremendously carried forward. The total expenses of the foreign mission work of the Protestant churches in Canada and the United States alone is $28,000,000 a year. At present there is a slump in support; but the essential idea is seeping into the mind of Christendom that only the Christianization of all mankind can insure an enduring and safe civilization.

Facts for the Folks.

This missionary enterprise is real "big business." It has nowadays new problems commensurate with its greatness. One who has of late been examining mission fields at first hand is led to wonder whether the home churches, the supporting constituencies, are permitted to share sufficiently in a knowledge of these modern problems. Indeed, the gravity and point of some of them seem scarcely to have got home to the minds of the administrative boards themselves.

In the light of present developments, it seems a great pity that the Laymen's Missionary Movement was ever allowed to deteriorate into a mere additional money-raising agency by salaried secretaries; and so, because it abandoned the organization's primary purpose of independent investigation and report, the movement has gone out of existence as a national body. Nevertheless, the truth is more apparent than when the Laymen's Movement was founded that this is a day when the new-old enterprise of Christian missions must be established on the broadest and leepest basis of full popular knowledge and continuing confidence.

The supporting churches need to be trusted with a fuller measure of information upon the activities of the missionaries, and upon the conditions amidst which they work. Surely, we are past the kindergarten stage wherein the churches could be given only "encouraging" items of information and appealing incidents, while the broad, general truth of the situation is withheld from them, if it presents any discouraging phases. If the temperature of the Christian church's missionary interest is not to fluctuate like that of a fever patient, then it must be fed upon a regular diet of full and fearless information and clear Scriptural teaching.

What Shall Missionary Say?

Acutest of all the prevailing problems in practical missionary work is that of the message to be delivered. What shall the missionary say to the non-Christian world? In other words, why is he a missionary?

There is no concealing the fact that this question is acute upon all the major mission fields, and in more than one missionary body. The two extremes of the current conceptions are, first, that the missionary has gone abroad to convert individual men, delivering them from death and saving them by the Gospel of Christ; and, second, that the missionary is an ambassador of brotherhood and good-will, sent by more fortunate lands to backward peoples to serve them in mind and body and spirit, and to lead them into a clearer perception of the truth they already hold. Certain groups in this latter classification repudiate all intention to "proselyte." They want to Christianize the existing social order, but their aim is not primarily to make individual converts to Christianity.

These two ideas, while not necessarily antagonistic, are really clashing in the mission world. The home churches, or the missionary agencies, are confronted by the necessity for defining clearly and unequivocally what is their essential purpose and platform and message. Are missions merely a gesture of international neighborliness; or are they an honest effort, in obedience to the clear commands of Christ, to make-out-and-out disciples for Him of all the nations.

"Narrow" Notions of Missions.

Opinion differ widely upon this point. Like many other religious disagreements, however, the clash comes from the variety of ideas in men's minds, rather than from an open-minded reading of the Bible. If the authority of the Scriptures is accepted, then there can be no shadow of doubt, in the light of the example and teaching of Jesus and of the apostels, that the missionary's first work is to bring men to a knowledge of the crucified and risen Christ, and of the salvation that is in Him.

"Narrow" and "behind the times" this teaching may be; yet it is the only way to make over our sin-sick world. Paul's word is opportune and adequate, "We preach Christ crucified, unto the Jews a stumbling block and unto the Greeks foolishness; but unto them which are called both Jews and Greeks, Christ the power of God and the wisdom of God." The Master's own mandate is explicit:

"And Jesus came and spake unto them saying, All power is given unto me in heaven and in earth. Go therefore and teach all nations, baptizing them in the name of the Father and of the Son and of the Holy Ghost; Teaching them to observe all things whatsover I have commanded you; and lo, I am with you alway, even unto the end of the world."

Without this Gospel of Redemption, the missionary enterprise loses its right to existence. Nothing less than this message can sustain the worker and give success to the work. This is my personal, deliberate judgment after extended investigation in most of the larger mission fields of the non-Christian world. If the world were today Christian there would be none of this current talk about "the collapse of civilization." And before the world can become Christian it must definitely know and accept the unequivocal teaching of Christ. Still, as of old, the way home is the way of the Cross.

DEVICE STOPS FAST TRAINS

Rail Line Out of Chicago Is Now Installing New Invention Recenlty.

A new safety device that will automatically stop a speeding train against which a block has been set, even though the engineer may not be in the cab, was announced recently by officials of the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railway Co., which has installed the device on its double track main line between Chicago and Rock Island, Illinois.

The appliance, known as the Regan device, railroad officials say, makes the operation of trains 100 per cent safe as far as the danger of collision is concerned.

The device is operated in conjunction with the semaphore block signals, an electric third rail about 80 feet long being located at each electric block signal. This rail just outside the right-hand rail of the track, is connected with the block signal.

When the red light is set against a train, the rail is in such a position that a "shoe" on the tender of the locomotive comes in contact with the third rail, the "shoe" being connected with the air brake system which is set automatically when contact is made to bring the train into a full stop or slow speed as the signals indicate.

Official tests were made a few days ago and were witnessed by James E. Gorman, the road's president, and by other road officials and a representative of the interstate commerce commission. The engineer of the test train was given orders to try to beat the signal. He opened his throttle and charged at 45 miles an hour in the face of danger signal. The train was halted despite the engineer's efforts to keep it in motion.

Would Give Germany Time to Convalesce

General Smuts, premier of South Africa, was given a rousing reception on his arrival in Capetown from London, where he attended the imperial conference.

In an interview on the general plan which he proposes for the rehabilitation of Germany, he said:

"Broadly speaking you can say that it is based on the scheme of reconstruction which was carried out in Austria. The most authoritative opinion is that, given breathing space and with the disappearance of the present policy in the Ruhr, Germany's recovery would be rapid."

Premier Smuts declined to speak on the subject of the British election, but he referred to Premier Baldwin as an honest, straightforward Englishman. This, Premier Smuts added, was the secret of Premier Baldwin's hold on many of his countrymen.

Spurned Mayorship; 800-Coin Fine Paid

The next mayoress of this borough will have presented to her a chain made from 800 "threepenny pieces," which were paid as a fine of 10 pounds imposed on Councillor Roper who refused to accept the position of mayor. Councillor Roper handed over these 800 small coins and will have them made into a chain for future mayoresses.

"PACIFISTS" WANT TO SPIKE GUNS

Plan to Shear Congress of Power; No Fighting Forces Allowed.

Fanatical pacifists, not content with the steady reduction in the army and navy, now want to abolish them altogether.

Amazing proposals to that end have been brought to the attention of the department of justice. They take the form of nation-wide propaganda to bring about a constitutional amendment whereby congres would be deprived of the power to vote money for national defense.

The movement is sponsored by the "Women's Peace Union of the Western Hemisphere." Its "United State section," with offices at 70 Fifth avenue, New York, is now broadcasting literature asking women to "write to Senator Borah" and to shower their representatives in congress with letters demanding enactment of an amendment which will make preparedness unconstitutional.

The proposal asks that congress be denied the right even of taking measures to resist invasion or suppress insurrection.

True Identity a Secret.

Just who the "Women's Peace Union" and their "working committee" are, federal authorities have not yet learned. They do not appear to be officially connected with the national pacifist organization known as the "National Council for Prevention of War." The latest activity of the council to be brought to the attention of federal agencies, is the reported presence in Moscow of S. E. Nicholson, the so-called "associate secretary" of the council. The exact nature of Nicholson's sojourn in Soviet Russia can only be surmised. The council's official bulletin, a monthly publication, openly proclaims itself "an advocate of Soviet Russia." Frederick J. Libby, the executive secretary of the "National Council for Prevention of War," lately returned from Europe. At the meeting held in Washington to welcome Dr. Fridtjof Nansen, Mr. Libby appealed for public support for a $1,000,000 fund which his organization is raising. The pacifist leader did not detail the purpose of this fund. Libby's published "budget" for the year ended Sept. 1, 1923, called for only $250,000. Anti-pacifist authorities allege that the pacifist crusade in the United States is financed mainly from abroad.

Founded in Canada.

The Woman's Peace Union of the Western Hemisphere was founded in Canada in 1921, to unite the women of Canada, the United States, Central and South America, and Mexico. Its prospectus states that "the organization is composed of women who, believing that the destruction of human life is unjustifiable under all circumstances, are ready to take an absolute stand against war and all forms of coercion by violence." To that end the union's "immediate purpose is to outlaw war by constitutional amendment." It would deprive congress of the following powers now vested in it by the constitution:

1—To declare war.
2—To raise and support armies.
3—To provide for organizing, arming and disciplining the militia.
4—To make rules for regulating land and naval forces.
5—To call forth the militia.
6—To provide and maintain a navy.
7—To appropriate money for war or preparation for war.
8—To protect the individual states from invasion or domestic violence.

The union pretends that if the United States thus leads the way in "outlawing war," other nations will follow and other peoples be encouraged to "demand similar action from their governments."

Pick on Senator Borah.

The suggestion that women "should write to Senator Borah" evidently springs from the fact that the Idaho senator in December, 1922, introduced his well-known senate resolution No. 441, calling for the codification of international law and the outlawry of war. Mr. Borah, of course, did not propose, and did not have in mind, anything so revolutionary as the abolition of the United States army and navy, or robbing congress of the right to provide for national defense. What Borah mainly proposed was "a judicial substitute for war—in the form of an international court modeled on our federal supreme court."

The extremes to which the Women's Peace Union is prepared to go are indicated by the "membership affirmation" which must be signed by women who join. It reads as follows:

"I affirm it is my intention never to aid in or sanction war, offensive or defensive, international or civil, in any way, whether by making or handling munitions, subscribing to war loans, using my labor for the purpose of setting others free for war service, or helping by money or work any relief organization which supports or condones war."

(Copyright, 1923.)

In prehistoric times, Zunis and other tribes of North American Indians used a substance obtained from the jimson weed as an anaesthetic during surgical operations.

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NATIONAL MFG. CO. Dept. D-851 ARLINGTON, N. J.

SHOULD GET BOOZE KINGS

1,200 Ohio Authorities Agree to Help Rid State of Liquor.

Local law enforcement officials in Ohio at the conference called last week by Governor Donahey to discuss ways and means for better enforcement of prohibition laws, were advised by Attorney General Crabbe to make greater efforts to "get the whisky kings," and pay less attention to the searching of private homes.

"It is better to capture a truck load of liquor than to get a little bit of grape juice," he asserted in his address to the officials.

Speaking before the conference Governor Donahey declared in favor of strict enforcement of the prohibition and all other laws, saying "I consider honest enforcement of law the greatest problem confronting the American people today."

The governor declared that while the people want "vigorous enforcement of our prohibition laws, we also want sanity and decency in its enforcement."

"Commercialization of this law or the use of it as a tool to work out personal spite through unlawful or unreasonable search or seizure, or the imposition of extortionate fines for minor offenses must not be permitted," he added.

"The people of Ohio," continued the governor, "do not expect their public servants to dodge their responsibility, neither do public officials expect the people to dodge their responsibility. Both have equal responsibility and law is best enforced when citizens and their officials work in harmony.

Justice for Assailants.

Pointing out that in Ohio numerous prohibition officials have been assaulted and murdered and the homes of others have been assaulted the governor emphatically declared that "every agency of the state will be placed at the command of sheriffs and prosecutors in order that punishment of these offenders may be swift and certain."

The governor urged that public officials deal more harshly with intoxicated automobile drivers, and pointed out that the padlock law should be applied more frequently. He asked continued vigilance against slot machines, punch boards, baseball pools and other minor games of gambling.

"A man's attitude toward enforcement of existing laws is a good barometer of his Americanism," the chief executive declared while discussing the enforcement of all laws. "In my opinion, aliens found guilty of violating our laws should be returned to their native countries."

Governor Dislikes Meddling.

Discussing the removal of delinquent public officials, the governor said: "There is in our statutes a law providing that the governor may remove public officials for failure to enforce prohibition. Within the last year, it was found necessary to remove a mayor and a chief of police. I am not responsible for this law and I dislike to exercise it, because it interferes with home rule. Nevertheless, it is the law. I do not want to make a 'police court' of the governor's office and do not like to meddle in local affairs."

Approximately 1,200 officials, composing sheriffs, prosecutors, solicitors, police judges, police chiefs and other officials having to do with law enforcement, attended the conference.

The governor said he would not attempt to force his ideas on the conference other than the general lead given in his message. The conference is to bring out the ideas of the officials themselves and proposals made were given open discussion.

Mules for farm work increased 30 per cent in the 10 years between 1910 and 1920.

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We will not, knowingly, accept advertising from a dishonest concern. Our readers are our friends and an advertisement is an introduction of the advertiser into the homes of our friends.

We will not, knowingly, introduce a dishonest advertiser into your TOLEDO WEEKLY BLADE and guarantee his honesty any more than you would knowingly introduce a dishonest person to your bank and guarantee his note.

When you answer an advertisement, refer to The Weekly Blade.

THURSDAY, DECEMBER 13, 1923

France would marry Uncle Sam if he would agree to cut the word "obey" out of the ritual.

Europe is not in position to go to war again unless the United States keeps the children.

Overdoing a good thing to do.

One of the simple questions before the sixty-eighth congress will be how to spend money and still have it.

It is foolish to pay for a limousine when the Lord knows you can't afford the upkeep.

Lima Beane says the author of "Home, Sweet Home" had to go away from home to write it.

People who talk about living a dog's life are exaggerating. It can't be done without fleas.

Never tell a man he is a liar. He knows it.

We are advised to "be not righteous overmuch." Guess there is no great danger.

Some men want a private brand of justice. They consider the common variety is not good enough for them.

The minority bloc in a legislative body thinks its duty is to wag the dog.

When a bootleg consumer says "never again" usually that is the way it turns out.

Christmas can be adapted to any purse. It isn't what you have in your jeans but what you have in your soul that counts.

In the divorce court they never sing Blessed Be the Tie That Binds.

And now Coolidge is said to be the best dressed man in Washington. But it is more interesting to read that he is among the first dressed in the morning.

We talk a lot of freedom but only those who have no responsibilities are free.

If your ancestors were the kind of people who kept a light in the window during the dark pioneer days you don't need a family tree.

Doc Cook made the mistake of plunging on Barnum's idea that a sucker is born every minute.

Some men have the strange notion that the way to avoid Temptation is to pat her under the chin and look into her coiffeur eyes.

A German woman says Americans have no souls. Now what have we been doing?

It's probable that the fellow who gets a million dollars begins to worry about the next million.

Follow the crowd, and when it turns around you will be at the head of the procession, but you won't be going anywhere.

One of life's great comforts, when we make a mistake, is the accepted belief that nobody is infallible.

Germany finds that it was easier to sign on the dotted line than it is to toe the mark.

Elephant hunting is the next thing on the Prince of Wales' program. That young man is an expert in keeping away from the girls.

Probably the Mammoth Cave closed on account of too much competition.

Count ten before speaking and if what you are going to say is worth saying somebody will say it first.

When a certain piece of legislation is before congress the rule is that the people against it are more active than the people for it.

If Jimmy Cox makes himself conspicuous in the next Democratic national convention somebody may ask him where he was during the 1920 campaign.

"Nothing can be more valuable than criticism," says an Ohio editor. Which seems rather absurd, for the supply is always greater than the demand.

People are funereal. They tell us what historical characters would say and do about this and that if they were still on earth. It is the people's way of "picking on" dead men.

Men who stay at home in the evening don't find many laws bothering them.

Johnson and Johnson would sound unusual as a presidential ticket, with Hiram which and Magnus 'tother. Or it could be made reversible for all we'd care.

Maybe nobody has put four-wheel brakes on the Ford boom.

It's our humble opinion that nobody ever wanted anything as enthusiastically as Hiram Johnson wants to be President.

We predict that Uncle Sam will be pretty hard up the next time France wants to borrow money.

People marry for better or for divorce.

Maybe a girl closes her eyes when she is being kissed because she wants to make it seem as much like a dream as possible under the circumstances.

After "I can't pay" comes "I won't pay." And that is repudiation.

Scientists startle us with some extraordinary statement which gets in the papers, and then the world goes on its way, forgetting what they said.

George Washington was called the father of his country because he talked like it.

Where Mr. Coolidge Stands

In sentences brief, stark and with the finality of a military command the President dismisses as futile the renewed agitation for American entrance into the League of Nations. At the same time he makes ridiculous those uneasy souls who charge that the administration has been stumbling blindly toward irretrievable complicity in the wild-eyed politics of Europe.

"Our country"—Mr. Coolidge says—"has definitely refused to adopt and ratify the covenant of the League of Nations. We have not felt warranted in assuming the responsibilities, which its members have assumed. I am not proposing any change in this policy; neither is the senate. The incident, so far as we are concerned, is closed. The League exists as a foreign agency. We hope it will be helpful. But the United States sees no reason to limit its own freedom and independence of action by joining it. We shall do well to recognize this basic fact in all national affairs and govern ourselves accordingly.

The President more than any of us is in position to know how far the pro-League movement would get in the senate. He knows, doubtless, how much is energy and sincerity and how much can be no more than noise in the organized effort to force a reversal of policy at Washington by means of speeches, pamphlets, editorials, letters to the press and "sit down at once and write your congressman about it." If the incident is closed, as Mr. Coolidge says, why not imitate him and accept the fact? We act too much in this country as if no question can ever possibly be settled and filed away.

The message provides a clean-cut explanation of the merits of the Permanent Court of International Justice and the reasons why the administration has thought it wise to endorse it and ask for our association with it. There is an equally clear explanation of the refusal to recognize Russia—"Our government does not propose . . . to enter into relations with another regime which refuses to recognize the sanctity of international obligations. I do not propose to barter away for the privilege of trade any of the cherished rights of humanity. I do not propose to make merchandise of any American principles. These rights and principles must go wherever the sanctions of our government go." There will be squealing enough about that, but no answer to it.

The President gives his "unqualified approval" to the Mellon plan for tax reductions. He announces that he is not in favor of excess-profits taxes. He is for justice to the veterans, for the care of those among them who are injured and ill, but he flatly declares his opposition to the granting of a bonus.

Six weeks ago members of congress felt confident that they could go through with the new session and avoid any revision of governmental finances. Such revisions have a trick of upsetting politics. They have a kick-back from which politicians have suffered since the beginning of the republic. It might have been politically expedient, from the standpoint of individual congressmen, to postpone all changes in the fiscal system until after the national election. Unhappily for our senators and representatives the session must make the revision its most important work. They can blame Secretary Mellon for this. His proposed reductions have caught the fancy of the country and if the country cannot have these it will insist upon having some just as good.

The President suggests that we have been going too far in reducing the armed forces of the United States. "We want no more war. But we want no weakness that invites imposition. A people who neglect their national defense are putting in jeopardy their national honor." In spite of the bushwhacking of General Wood in the Philippines the chief executive can report that "conditions in the insular possessions on the whole have been good." The President stands by the principles of the present immigration policy. He asks for legislation relating to coal, for a reorganization of taxes and freight rates affecting agriculture, for a solution of the Muscle Shoals problem, for continued support of reforestation and highway construction.

The first message of President Coolidge is very much what has been expected of him, calm, brief to the point of nakedness, clear as the water from a Green mountain spring, not a word wasted. Facts are presented rather than arguments. If the message is quarreled with, and of course it will be, it will not be because any part of it cannot be understood.

On the Taxing of Legacies

One of the items in the catalogue of policies adopted by the insurgent group of the house of representatives is a tax upon inheritances running as high as 40 per cent.

The present federal inheritance taxes begin after an exemption upon legacies of $50,000 or less. They rise gradually from 1 per cent to 25 per cent. Thus if a man leaves his family $60,000 it is taxed 1 per cent upon $10,000. Where the fortune exceeds $10,000,000 the tax is 25 per cent upon all over that amount.

The collection of dues upon inheritances seems to be the fairest kind of taxes. It takes from no one that which he has earned. It tends to prevent that endowment of families and the creation of a leisure class which are deplored by sociologists. It is a simple arrangement for broadening the distribution of wealth. Senator Berris of Michigan has recently come out for taxes far more extensive than those urged by the house insurgents. He announces that he will boost legislation that would all except absorb inheritances.

There is a side to this question which is much more likely to interest economists looking into the future than political elements anxious to maintain or increase the present government revenues.

One of the reason why industry has been developed upon a huge scale in this country is that the making of money has been a good deal of a game to the more daring and enterprising of Americans. They have worked for longer years than the average European of wealth. They have piled up their accumulations far beyond their needs. All the country has profited by this work and enterprise. The tendency of legislation today is to dampen the ardor of money-makers. It has checked them with excess profits taxes, with high sur-taxes, with levies here and there that drive them out of industry and into the class that stows away its wealth in tax-exempt securities. The proposed increases in inheritance taxes can but have the same effect, causing men to drop out of business while in their productive years, persuading men to be content with such business as they are engaged in and to avoid undertaking new ventures, narrowing industry instead of broadening it.

From one point of view, inheritance taxes cannot be made too high. From another point of view, they dry up the sources not merely of government revenue, but also the capital of private industry and the opportunities for employment. A wise government, instead of levying death taxes blindly, would consider how far it might go with them and still not destroy the means by which national wealth increases.

Beneath the Turmoil

Sometimes in the midst of political turmoil one has to be reminded that men continue to reap and to sow, that young men and women marry and are given in marriage, that infants are born at much the same old rate and cry and sleep and reward affection with grudging smiles.

One of those rare beings who read government statistical reports, finds that though Europe is "ruined" and "impoverished" according to travelers' accounts we are doing a very nice business with Europe. Exports and imports in October were much greater than in September. Exports to Europe were twice as large as imports from Europe. Our trade with Germany is larger than our trade with France, Italy, Spain or any other countries except Great Britain and Canada.

There is a story in Carlyle of old cronies who sat upon a bench in a corner of Paris and gossiped about their neighborhood while, in another part, crowds of rioters were assaulting the Bastile and beginning one of the most terrible and significant revolutions of human history. We can imagine that even while hordes of Germans and Austrians were marching their relentless way through Serbia, driving a king, his court and troops before them, some peasant from his distant hill was wondering what all the dust was about down in the valley.

Why Hog Prices Fell

In the live stock market of Chicago a few days ago the prices for hogs fell lower than they have been at any time since December, 1915. At the same time the prices of lambs rose to the highest mark of a week. The explanation is supplied by the record of receipts. Never before had hogs come into the Chicago market in such numbers for two succeeding days. The trade in lambs was brisk because receipts had decreased. It is such incidents as these which ought to indicate to farmers the desirability of better methods, the value of carrying on their industry co-operatively. Manufacturing industry long since learned that cut-throat competition did it no good. The lesson seems yet to be brought home to agriculture.

From Toy to Airplane

In the approach of the twentieth anniversary of the first airplane flight in the world—Orville Wright's hop at Kitty Hawk, N. C., in 1903—is ample argument to soothe the worried father who considers the bills which come to him for Christmas gifts the rest of the family buys. While yet in knee trousers Wilbur and Orville Wright, brothers, were presented with a curious toy. This plaything, a butterfly-shaped contrivance, which a twisted rubber band sent gliding through the air, gripped the imagination of the youngsters. They tried to make a model of the toy large enough to carry a man. At first unsuccessful, the Wrights continued their experiments until on December 17, 1903, Orville Wright made four flights. In the 59 seconds which the last of the four hops occupied Wright flew 852 feet at a 34-mile an hour rate. Despite efforts to keep the achievement secret news of the heavier-than-air man-carrying machine spread throughout the world. Interest in flying faster, farther and safer has continued to grow until a naval aviator at Mitchell field, N. J., recently clipped off a lap around the aerial speedway there at the rate of 277 miles an hour.

Doc Cook could write a description of the Leavenworth prison that would fill half the suckers in the country with a desire to break into that well-known institution.

CZECHOSLOVAKIAN FARMS

Queer Features Seen On Motor Trip

BY FRANK G. CARPENTER

Copyright, 1923, Carpenter's World Travels.

TAKE a seat with me in one of the big Prague automobiles of the state department of Czechoslovakia for a ride across the fertile plains of Bohemia. Our car was made in the Prague factories. It is a big seven-passenger touring machine and, although it has only four cylinders, it can easily make 50 miles and upwards per hour. Our chauffeur is a Czech, and, like all his class, he is full of enthusiasm for the new nation and everything in it. He wants to show that his "Praha" is the equal of any automobile made in America and, like Jehu, the son of Nimshi, he driveth furiously. We leave the Palace Hotel in the heart of the city, fly down the wide avenue over the Belgian block pavements, carefully directed by the uniformed helmeted traffic policemen, turn into the Graben, and go past the huge Powder Tower. We cross Market Square with its bronze statue of John Huss and drive over the river Moldau on one of its seven stone bridges. We next pass oil mills, locomotive works, electric lamp factories and other industrial establishments and soon find ourselves in the country.

The road is macadamized and as smooth as a floor. It is lined on both sides with fruit trees, which extend on and on until they come to a point. On both sides of us reaching to the horizon are the vast plains of fat crops which the men and women are harvesting and everywhere the farmers are working. The fields have no fences; there are no haystacks or barns or other buildings alone on the landscape. The people live in villages of one and a half story houses and we run through a town at every few miles.

How the wind blows! It is now "dog days" in America and here the sun shines. But the piercing blasts are like those at the prow of a steamer when it strikes a 50-mile storm. Our car is going like a lightning express and the cold air flies like a whistling corkscrew right through my bones. I have on an overcoat, a sweater, and two suits of underclothing and am still none too warm.

In the Villages.

But see, Jan is showing the speed of the automobile. We are at the edge of a village and there is a great sign by the roadside that we must slow down to six kilometers or about four miles an hour. The contrast is such that we seem to be crawling; and it is well we are crawling, for otherwise our goose might be cooked in more ways than one. There are flocks of geese everywhere, each herded by a barelegged girl who looks angrily after the machine as we send them flying this way and that. The geese are white, and so big that when served at the restaurants, the portions are like chops and steaks. The geese themselves are quite as independent as the citizens or this new republic and a shrill hiss of protest comes from their wide open bills as we crowd them to the side of the road. Geese are a part of the live stock of Bohemia. They are raised by the millions and every farm and every house has its flock. They form a characteristic feature of every half mile of our journey.

We make notes of the village as we go through. It is different from any town of the same size in America. The houses are of one and a half stories, flush with the street. They have walls of yellow stucco and their red tiled roofs overhang. The doors and windows are small and are painted pale green. The windows of the attics are not bigger than a sheet of note paper. In this town there are no sidewalks, and the gutter runs right along in front of the doorsteps. Other villages have somewhat better roadways, but none has any sidewalks to speak of.

The gardens and stables are back of the houses with the manure often lying between. The only flowers we see are those in the windows where boxes hold a blossom or so. The water supply is chiefly from wells or from the streams where we see women kneeling down and washing their clothes. In some quite large towns, like Podebrady, the water comes from a fountain in the public square and the servant maids come and ladle it out with basins into huge wooden buckets which they carry through the streets on their backs. I photographed a bobbed-haired, blue-eyed girl who was carrying water this way. She took five gallons or, more at a load and laughed at me as the camera snapped.

In the center of the village is the church. It has a great tower with a cross on the top and there is a clock set into the walls. I venture Bohemia has more town clocks than any other land in Central Europe. They are often as big as a cartwheel, and the hands and the hours are painted with gold. Almost every steeple has its cross, and nearly every house has its shrine. There are crosses also out in the country where one may kneel and pray by the side of the road. The Bohemians have always been very religious, and until the end of the World war, Roman Catholicism was almost by force the faith of the country. Since then a wave of Protestantism and Agnosticism has swept over the land and a National church which partakes of the Catholic and Greek Orthodox has many adherents.

Now we are again in the country flying along between the fruit trees, our horn honking like a steam whistle to keep the road clear. There is plenty of traffic, and everywhere the Old kicks the heels of the New. We pass heavy teams of draught horses, hauling loads of two or three tons. The horses wear high collars trimmed with brass, and ending in a leather horn which rises high over the shoulders. The wagons are like those of Russia, much like the boats with which we haul wood at home. They are high up on wheels, and both single and double teams work with a tongue. When one horse is used he is hitched to one side of the tongue, and the singletree at the back holds the two tugs. There are many ox-carts and wagons drawn by white-faced cattle, and with them now and then a huge motor truck comes plugging along. I saw one ox-cart drawing an airplane on wheels.

The lighter traffic is carried by humans, and usually by humans of the weaker sex. There are women pushing wheelbarrows of bricks, hay and grain; and women going along with great baskets of fruit and even grass on their backs. The women draw carts, and everywhere we see that woman has the right to hold her own place with the men in this country.

Women Do the Work.

Indeed, the scenes everywhere remind me of the old song:

"Oh! the women do the work, do the work, do the work,
And the men they just lie around."

This is perhaps a little unjust to the men, for the two sexes labor together, but the man is always the boss, and like the bosses elsewhere he does little besides. I have yet to see a gang of women digging or hoeing or pulling up beets where a man did not stand and speed up the labor; and I have yet to see a job which is too heavy for the women. I venture there are four or more women for every man in the fields. As to conditions, the only difference is in the wages, the women receiving considerably less than the men. There is a nominal eight-hour day for farm labor, but this is arranged so that it means so many thousand hours a year and the farmers and their men can divide it in such periods as they please. The regular farm hand can be made to work 2,840 hours in the year, so that he is bound to put in his eight hours every day and then some, so as to make up for the periods of cold and rain. The women are now receiving three cents an hour, and I venture some of them make as much as 30 or 40 cents in one day.

For the young girls it is all right, but it must be hard for the women of 60 as the day nears its close. I see such women at labor when the sun rises and again at 8 in the evening when it is just going down. They work hard and seem to enjoy it.

These farm women seem healthy and happy. The young ones are pretty, and, with their heads wrapped in red handkerchiefs, and bright colored waists, short skirts and bare legs, they attract the eye. They are as straight as the rake handles they use in the hay fields and graceful withal. The older women are weatherworn but their hard work keeps down their flesh and as an anti-fat cure for our idle, candy-eating American dames, I suggest the farm.

How the Czechs Farm.

The farming is good everywhere. Every square foot of land is under cultivation, and the crops on the average are better than ours. The wheat yield for instance is about 27 bushels per acre and the oats yield 36. These people raise 35 bushels of rye per acre and about 30 bushels of summer barley. Their average potato crop is 90 bushels, and they 1,500,000 acres of tubers. The corn crop is lower than ours, but in sugarbeets they probably surpass us, raising more than 9,000,000,000 pounds per annum or an average of nine tons per acre. In riding over the country I saw no weeds. The fields are close together with no visible boundaries and the whole land is a crazy quilt of richness.

These people mix their muscle with brains and they educate their brains for the business. Bohemia had agricultural chairs in its universities even while we were fighting the War of 1812 with the British. Ten years before our Civil war began, the first farmer school was established at Rabin, and there are now scores of farm schools, summer and winter, all over the country. The winter courses are five months in length. There are agricultural high schools and universities. There is one at Tabor whose course is three years, and one here at Prague which has a course of four years. There are experimental stations, and new farm schools are being established in Slovakia and elsewhere. There are housekeeping schools for girls, a school for hop-raising at Rakovnik, for flax at Humpoluc, and a dairy school at Pilsen. There are several schools of forestry, and in short, schools for everything connected with the soil.

The land is farmed scientifically. Every bit of manure is saved. Every farm I have visited, small and large, has its cistern under the stable and the horses, cattle and hogs stand on concrete floors which drain into the cisterns from which the liquid and washings are afterward pumped into tank wagons and spread over the fields.

In a Czech Farmstead.

The farmsteads are interesting. Take one, for instance, at Opolany, a village of about 700 people, where I visited the home of my guide's brother. The farm contained 150 acres. It lay on the outskirts of the village and was cut through by a brook. They were at work in the fields and the man had a half dozen women to help him. He paid them three cents an hour, and he told me they worked 12 hours a day. My guide said that the property had been in the family for more generations than he could remember.

There were two houses, one occupied by his mother and the other by his brother and family. The first was a commodious one and a half story building with a roof of red tiles which overhung the walls of stucco, painted snow-white. The other was of the same height and a combination of home and stables, running from the roadway back a distance of several hundred feet. The houses extended out to the street, but adjoining the home and practically under the same roof were stable after stable filled with cattle, pigs, horses and goats. Each stable had its own rooms floored with concrete and fitted with all arrangements for economical feeding. Between the two houses and back of the house of the mother was a large barnyard containing a storehouse for grain.

We took coffee with the brother in what was a sort of kitchen and bedroom combined. There was a porcelain stove in the corner above which I saw the sign, in Czechoslovakian:

"Believe in the Lord Jesus Christ and the House is Saved."

The house was clean and the barnyard like a tennis court. The coffee was good and the cherry shortcake in which the cherries were planted, seeds and all, tasted delicious. During my stay I took snapshots of some of the farm girls, even to a sister and cousin who came from the village stream in which they had been wading while washing the clothes. Both were good looking I can assure you.

The Home of a Banker.

The next farm I stopped at was that of the president of the Agrarian Bank in Prague. The farm is situated about 30 miles from the capital and it contains 300 or 400 acres. Here the house faced the barnyard, although it was a beautiful concrete structure of two stories and in all respects a most comfortable home. Running out from each side of it a few feet from the home, were two huge one-story barns or stables, each 200 feet long. All of the buildings were roofed with tiles and all were of brick covered with stucco. I went through the stables with the owner and looked at the live stock, all of which is kept up, the grass being cut and fed in the stable.

In one room I was shown some tons of grass ready for feeding. The grass had been chopped fine to aid the digestion of the beasts that were to eat it. The horses and cattle were well bred. Among them was a prize bull which looked like a shorthorn. It weighed over 2,000 pounds. The horses were for driving and heavy draft and the hogs, some of which weighed almost half a ton, were Yorkshires and Berkshires. Here the floors were also of concrete, and the buildings were lighted by electricity.

Dividing the Big Estates.

This farm was especially interesting in that it had been bought by the banker in connection with the Land Reform which is now going on in Czechoslovakia. Before the war a very large part of the country was owned by several hundred aristocrats, who had inherited large estates from their ancestors who had taken part in the Czech Revolution in 1620. It was in that year that the Czechs were defeated by the Austrians at the battle of the White Mountain and the Czech nobility practically wiped out. The common people were made serfs, and for a long time the Austrians, Hungarians, and the Germans who came in to help them fight the Czechs, had the best properties and the original owners had practically nothing.

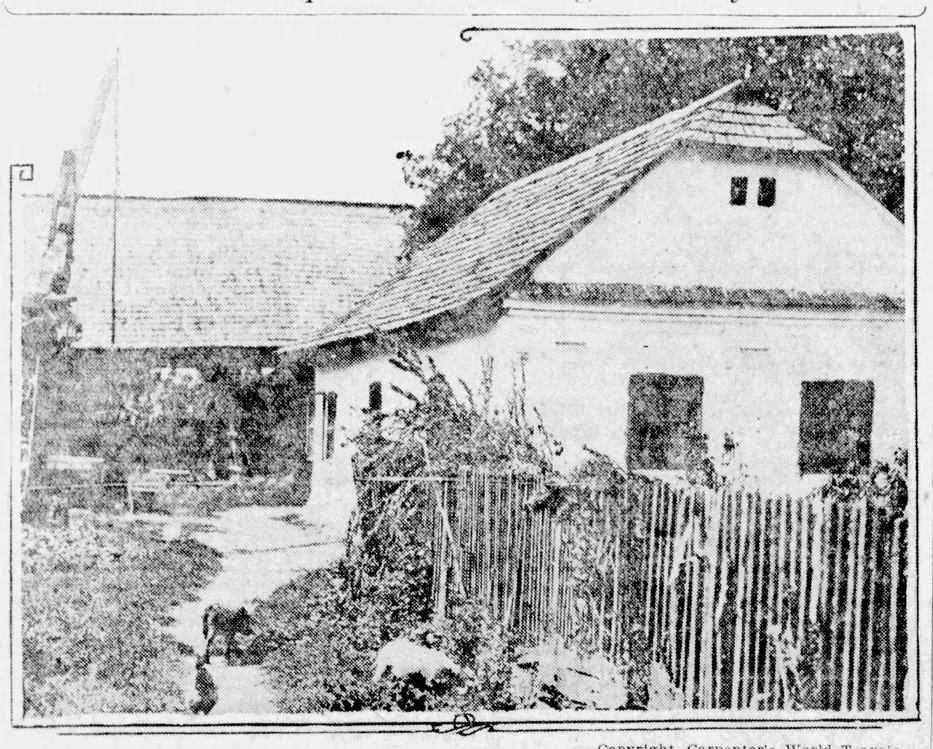
At the time the World war began more than half of all the land in Czechoslovakia was in tracts of from 500 to 2,500 acres. There were 521 estates of that size, and 250 estates of more than 2,500 acres. The estates of 5,000 acres represented about one-fourth of all Bohemia, and at the same time there were about 700,000 Czechs who had only from one to 12½ acres each.

Working for $6 a Year.

Some of the nobility had enormous estates. Prince Swartzenberg, for instance, had about 600,000 acres. Prince Lichtenstein had more than a quarter of a million, and others owned tracts almost as large. The estates were well administered. Their owners farmed them scientifically and they made the land and the forests profitable. They used the labor of the peasants, giving them small huts and plots of ground to work for themselves and paying them infinitesimal wages. I have heard that on the estate of a noble relative of the present Hungarian minister to Washington, the ordinary peasant received only 30 kronen a year in addition to a small piece of ground of his own. Thirty kronen, even at the gold value, is only $6.

When the new republic was formed parliament passed a law to take over these great estates, paying their owners a fixed price for them, and to distribute them more evenly and equitably among the people. This is now being done. The story of the distribution is somewhat complicated, but in brief, some millions of acres of lands are to be sold in small tracts at fair prices and on long time to farmers who will cultivate and care for them. The scheme has been carefully worked out and I am told that it promises to be a success.

How People Live in Foreign Country



—Copyright, Carpenter's World Travels.

THE houses of the little villages have walls of yellow stucco, overhanging roofs of red tile and doors and windows of pale green. The stables and barns are close at the rear of the houses.

ABE MARTIN

"If it wuzn' fer missin' th' operations I'd jest as leave have good health as not," said Mrs. Em Moots, this mornin'.

Th' Hi Jihnson club met last night, an' after practicin' on th' piccolo fer awhile he went home.

Rippling Rhymes

BY WALT MASON

The Object Lesson.

THEY often had pinched me for speeding, they fined me and threatened the pen; I went from the court little heedin, and hit the high places again. Today I loomed up for a hearing; the scene made me sad and ashamed; for there in the court were appearing poor cripples whom speed fiends had maimed. The jurist had gathered the injured, a lesson to speed crazy men; I viewed them, and I will be gingered if e'er I go scorching again. Sad aunts and their heart-broken nieces, deprived of a slat or a wing; old men with their legs in valises, a kid with his arm in a sling. Young men who but lately were clever, prized clerks in the office and store, now broken and ruined forever, poor relics on motordom's shore. And once all these cripples were gifted with health as abundant as mine; and they had their dreams as they drifted around on their errands benign. They had their ambitions, their mottos, their visions of useful careers, till speed fiends came by in their autos, and tangled their forms in the gears. I looked on the wounded and twisted, I gazed and my soul gave a wail; the jurist, he wotted and wisted he'd give me nine fortnights in jail.

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JUST FOLKS

BY EDGAR A. GUEST

Mother Cares

Never a button to sew,
Never a stocking to mend,
Free to come and to go
From dawn to the long day's end;
Never a hurt to dread,
Whenever they're out of sight,
Never a little bed
Drawn up at your own at night.

Never a brow to feel,
Searching a fever sign,
Never a hurt to heal,
Never a shoe to shine,
Never a dress to make—
Only yourself to please—
Surely your heart must ache
Missing such cares as these.

Oh, there is much to do,
And heavy the weight of care
Toiling the long day through,
And oh! there is much to bear.
Anguish and grief and tears,
Dread of the bitterest blow
Are part of a mother's years,
And yet they are sweet to know.

Better the hurt and pain,
Better to work and sew,
To have and to lose again
Than never their love to know.
There is calm at the long day's end,
And sweet is a mother's care,
So give me the dress to mend,
And give me the pain to bear.

(Copyright, 1923, by Edgar A. Guest)

Herds of Fur Seals Will Be Annihilated

Annihilation of immense herds of fur seals has been recommended as a measure of protection for salmon in Cook inlet. The seals are said to be making great inroads on schools of fish headed for the spawning ground.

While saving a vast number of salmon, the trapping of the seals is expected to yield the fishermen a comfortable source of income. The skin of the seals common to this region yields a fine, durable leather, and the oil is said to be considerable profit in seal oil.

VARIETIES

Divorces in Arabia depends on the will of the husband.

The nutmeg is the kernel of the fruit of a tropical tree.

The mud baths of today were popular in the 17th century.

Alcoholic drinks are forbidden by the Mohammedan religion.

There are more than 50,000 post offices in the United States.

Marconi brought out his system of wireless telegraphy in 1896.

In Calcutta there are only 47 women to every 1,000 men.

Customs revenue is expected to total $450,000,000 this year.

Nearly 1,500 women in London earn a livelihood as hairdressers.

It never rains between the first and second cataracts of the Nile.

The smallest cows in the world are to be found in the Samoan islands.

Beirut, Syria, has one American soda fountain, and it is prospering.

There are 1,600 married males of 15 years of age in the United States.

Japan lost 2,400 officers and enlisted men in the Siberian occupation.

The government expects to reduce the public debt by $330,088,800 in 1923.

In 1921 the average production of oil in Rumania was 90,000 tons a month.

The thickness of the hair varies from the 250th to the 600th part of an inch.

The average length of human life in the 16th century was only 18 to 20 years.

The plow is generally regarded as the most important tool used by civilized man.

There are houses still standing in Nuremburg, Bavaria, that were built in the year 1080.

Between the ticks of a watch a ray of light could move eight times around the globe.

On the west and southwest coast of Korea the tide rises and falls from 26 to 38 feet.

The Japanese beetle is a dangerous insect that came to this country in a shipment of ris.

Electric machines for postmarking letters can deal with them at the rate of 800 a minute.

Keeping the land free from fires is an important task in the peat regions of the country.

The sting of a large jellyfish may be severe enough to paralyze a swimmer temporarily.

Durban, South Africa's first port, lies midway between America and Australia and the east.

Peat burns slowly when once ignited, but can be put out only with the greatest difficultuy.

If the sun were to be divided into smaller planets it would make 1,310 each the size of the earth.

Five persons recently dropped dead on the streets of Manila from the effects of tuberculosis.

It is said that an organized system of charity prevailed among the Egyptians 2,500 years B. C.

In Madagascar locusts are baked in jars, then fried in grease and eaten with rice and onions.

Artificial silk is made by treating cotton or wood pulp with caustic soda and carbon disulphide.

Fires in peat lands sometimes burn for years through rain and snow unless checked by man.

Natives of Borneo bury their chiefs in small houses built high in the air similar to bird houses.

The port of Durban, South Africa, has a harbor whose water at the entrance is 37 feet at low water.

Lumber shipments from the Pacific to the Atlantic through the canal broke all records in 1922.

Matter weighing one pound on the moon's surface, if transferred to the earth, would weigh six pounds.

Motor vehicle accident insurance rates are higher in New York city than anywhere else in the world.

The "life tree" of Jamaica grows and thrives for months after being uprooted and exposed to the sun.

In 1918 the United States spent an average of $610 on each of the 22,000 college and university students.

Hog cholera, which causes a loss of many millions of dollars yearly, first appeared in the United States in 1833.

In Havana, the largest city in Cuba, living is very high, a good room in a hotel costing from $8 to $15 a day.

The estimated weight of the greatest pyramid in Egypt is just one billionth of the estimated weight of the earth.

Dr. Harrison, a medical missionary in Arabia, is having a special motor cycle made in this country to use on the desert.

The Eskimos give the doctor his fee as soon as he comes. If the patient recovers he keeps it; otherwise he returns it.

Coins bearing the names of emperors who existed over 2,000 years ago are in daily circulation in remote parts of China.

There are upwards of 2,000 women artists earning their living in Paris as painters, sculptors, musicians or actresses.

The eyeball is white because the blood vessels that feed its substance are so small that they do not admit the red corpuscles.

The southern Appalachian region, upon which America depends for her hardwood, has fallen off 50 per cent in production.

In China a man may wear the same garments for a lifetime without being out of style, so little does the fashion change.

A Chinese gentleman always sends a pair of geese to the lady of his choice, and they are looked upon as the emblems of conjugal fidelity.

One of the first women to receive an honorary LL. D. was Amelia B. Edwards, novelist and archaeologist, who was thus honored by Smith college.

Several women well known in English society, including at least two ladies of title, are adding to their depleted incomes by running public houses.

The debris left from coral used into jewelry and ornaments is crushed, scented and sold as a tooth powder at a high price by the Italian perfumers.

The beautiful colors seen in the soap bubble arises from the fact that the bubble, being very thin, reflects light from both the outer and inner surfaces.

The gold in the medals, vessels, chains and other objects preserved in the Vatican would make more gold coin than the whole of the present European circulation.

HOUSEHOLD and CHILDREN

SELF INVENTORY

BY MARTHA HOLDEN

This is inventory time in the factories. Production is slowed up while the inventory is taken. The management must know how it stands. It must know the value of its equipment and the stock on hand. Stores take an inventory at least once a year. Taking an inventory is not a pleasant task, but it must be done if the business is to be successful. A new year is coming. New plans must be made. To start the new year right the management must know what the factory or the store contains. That is the reason for the inventory.

Now is a good time to take an inventory of yourself. It won't do any harm and it will do a lot of good. Maybe you have never done it before; if not, then this is a good time to begin. It won't take as long as it did the time would mean a year. The year is about over, and no one is fast approaching to meet the problems of the new year better if you first take inventory.

Check over your faults, your bad habits, your mistakes. Check over your good qualities, your good resolutions, your successful attainments, your successful failures. Fix in your mind what you possess and then when the new year comes you will know where you are at and life will run more smoothly than in the past. Take an inventory of yourself and don't pass anything.

If you don't want to take your inventory let someone else do it. Invite someone to sit down some evening and ask you a list of questions, and then give truthful answers. Then ask yourself the same questions. Then don't forget about the resolutions, but think long and hard and try to improve in the lines where improvement is needed.

Are you a nagger? Do you constantly criticize your husband, your wife or your children? When the big grown-up tracks a little mud on the floor point out to him what he has done and ask him to remove it instead of just about it, but do not mention the fact that he tracked the mud in the conversation. You can call attention to his carelessness and then forget it, but the chances are he will remember to bring in any more mud. But if you keep nagging and criticizing he will begin to wish he had tracked a whole cartload and left it in the middle of the floor.

If your husband comes home late for dinner, ask him to let you know next time. Don't go on for an hour or two about downtrodden women who have to wait dinners for their husbands. You can mildly dislike for a bad habit of this kind, but in no uncertain tones, don't eternally nag and nag about it so that the habit begins to have a certain fascination for him. A nagger is apt to drive a man from home instead of to it, and to drive children crazy and make them long to grow up so they can leave home is to spend the evening hours in never-ending nagging about this and that and the other thing.

Now answer this question. Have you a bad temper? If you honestly admit you have, try every way to improve it. If bad temper is included in your inventory begin right now to get rid of it as soon as possible. A nasty temper is a thing to be abhorred by everyone. Hold your tongue when tempted to make some cutting remark that is unnecessary. No, you don't need to be a sheep. You need not allow yourself to be walked over or anything like that.

But what you need is something to restrain you from "flying off the handle." A grouch is hard to endure. One grouch in a family can make the whole family miserable. You are forever angry at something. Other people's opinions are no good in your eyes. You won't stand any criticism when everyone knows that is what you need. Now consider your temper for a while. If it's bad try to reform or else cut out your tongue or go to some faroff corner in the world and live alone with your temper. Then you'll discover why others don't like it.

Are you set in your ways like an old bachelor or old maid? Do you want your way in nearly everything? Take an inventory of yourself and find out. If you are set in your ways you should try everything to get out of the rut. Remember that there are millions of other people in the world besides yourself. Remember that others have their ways of doing things. Remember that one has to give up something many times during life. Don't think that it's the other fellow's place to give up every time. There is no law against your giving up once in a while at least. Your ways may be good. So may the other person's. Try to do something in some other way once in a while and see for yourself whether it is not just as good as your way.

Are you always late when making an engagement? If you are try to reform. There is nothing worse than possessing the habit of being eternally tardy. When you have an engagement to meet a person at an appointed time meet that person at that time and not five, 10 or 15 minutes later. Be punctual and your friends will like you better.

You can ask yourself many more questions than have been asked here. The old world is full of faults and bad habits. In the majority of cases they can be overcome with a little thinking. Some evening when you are home alone, with nothing to do, seize the opportunity to take an inventory of yourself. And then next year, which will soon be here, try to improve yourself. You are not perfect. No one is. You have some faults. Everyone has. Find them and then try to do better. Next year about this time take another inventory. It will do you and your friends much good.

MERRY-GO-ROUND

Be still, sad heart, and cease repining;
Behind the clouds is the sun still shining;
Thy fate is the common fate of all
Into each life some rain must fall.
Some days must be dark and dreary.
—Anon.

NOT A DARWINIAN

I read Gray Student's article and will say that I don't think there is any necessity for strife between true science and true religion. But I do believe that there will always be strife between those who teach the Darwin theory and those who believe in the Bible.

I believe in the old kind of religion, the religion that saves and blesses people. I believe in evolution as defined in the dictionaries. I know there is growth. Colts will grow up and become horses, children will become men and women. I believe in that kind of evolution, but do not believe in the Darwin theory. That theory is unscientific and the teaching of it is injurious.

Webster says science is certainly grounded on demonstration. Did Darwin demonstrate that the Mosaic account of creation is untrue? Did he demonstrate that man evolved from anything lower down in the scale than man? No. The teaching of the Darwin theory is injurious because it led people to doubt that the Bible is true, and by so doing, to refuse to put their trust in Christ and become saved.

I know of no reason why a person cannot be a true scientist and believe in the Bible. I don't think for one moment that one has to believe the teachings of Charles Darwin to be a true scientist.

I believe God created a full grown man and woman in one day, that they were capable of caring for and supporting themselves the very hour he breathed the breath of life into their nostrils. After the creation of that man and woman the evolution of the human race began. We are descended from them. We trace our beginning to them and through them to God. This is in accord with the Bible account of creation and does not conflict with evolution.

We can demonstrate that the theory of evolution is correct by placing an egg under a hen and hatching it. We trace the chicken to the mother hen and on through the ancestors to the hen that laid the egg ever hatched. God created that hen.

We can also prove that like begets like in the hatching of the egg. The chicken will grow and be like its parents. It may not be of the same size or color, but it will be of the same species. Good day and good luck to all.—Bruce Mace of N. Y.

MONKEY FROM MAN.

I am not a newcomer but have dropped in from time to time for the last 20 years. Since I became a member of the Blade family there have been many changes in my life which make me feel very sad and lonely at times. Two dear children, a son and daughter, grown to manhood and womanhood, have passed away. How I miss them from this beautiful world! But a joyful reunion awaits us in the sweet by and by.

Are you all taking notice of the crimson and golden autumn leaves? Springtime is lovely, but autumn is no more lovely with her bright and beautiful colors. I would like to express my opinion on the Darwin theory.

The one who says man sprang from the monkey did not spring high enough to get very far from it. A man who will hold that theory up to the world ought to go and abide with the tribe with which he claims kinship. God said He would make man in His own image.

My theory is just the opposite to Darwin's. I think the monkey had his origin in man. Although they have human features and resemble humans in many ways God never permitted the ape to develop into man in form, feature or intelligence. Some people profess to believe that Cain took his wife from the monkey tribe. The population was not very great at that time in the world's history and a daughter of Adam and Eve became the wife of Cain. No doubt there were many daughters whose names were never mentioned in the Bible. Has anyone ever seen a monkey mentioned in the Bible?

The names of different fruits are written in the Bible but there are no monkeys. It seems strange that the name of Darwin's father of man is not written there. I would love to reply to many of the writers but I expect Aunt Martha would set Mr. W. B. on me if I came too often.—St. Joe Sister.

SCIENCE AND RELIGION

Why are so many people wasting time and energy discussing evolution? It is nothing to us whether God, when He created man called a monkey to him or picked up a handful of clay and breathed the breath of life into it. Those condemning evolution have made matters worse. They have influenced people who would not have given evolution much thought to conclude that man descended from an animal.

What of it if man did descend from an animal? Why should we worry when scientists are proving that there is no conflict between religion and science? It would be well for those who condemn evolution from a religious point of view to hear a good scientist explain that there is no conflict.

We hear much about the flapper. Discussing them will get us nowhere. I think the flappers are about as good as the girls who condemn them. Some flappers are good and some are bad. The same is true of everybody the world over. Many times the flapper runs away from her opponent both physically and mentally. Forgetting the advantages and disadvantages of being a flapper I think it would be far better for us to find another topic for discussion. So let us drop the flapper.

Before I go I wish to tell Hazel J. of W. Va. that I am the Happy Jack who has been describing the beauty of West Virginia. Perhaps Hazel and I will be able to influence the other cousins to come to this state and see the beautiful scenery. West Virginia is truly the Switzerland of America.

I am known here in college as Judge and Doug. I am called Judge because I'm a law student, with the Doug coming from my middle name, which is Douglas.—Garcia D. P. of W. Va.

An amusing face pasted on the bottle of bitter medicine will help the youngster to forget the nasty dose.

Jimmy's Letters

Dear Cousins:

Remember, I told you about Mamma's sister, which is my aunt coming to visit us if it was convenient. I guess it was convenient, for she came. Papa said it was only convenient for Aunt Dora, not him. Mamma then said Papa was afraid her family would find out how bad he treated her, but Papa says it wasn't so cause if he treated her like a queen they wouldn't think so.

Anyway, Aunt Dora came and Mamma met her at the depot. She wanted Papa to meet her with our auto, but he said street cars was good enough for Aunt Dora, so Mamma brought her home in a taxi and Papa raved when he found it out cause Mamma is always complaining when he comes home in a taxi after being out of town and saying he must think himself better than other people.

When Papa came home the night before Thanksgiving and found Aunt Dora he said he wished he'd bought a chicken instead of a turkey cause chicken was good enough for his wife's relatives. But he didn't say it out loud but under his breath, and I heard him. Mamma says I always hear things I shouldn't, but I guess she'd cry if I was deaf. Papa said to Mamma in the kitchen that Aunt Dora knew her stuff, coming before instead of after Thanksgiving, but he was glad cause then the turkey wouldn't last till Christmas, probably only 24 hours.

Mamma said he needn't think her family was such big eaters, but Papa says he didn't think. He knew, cause he'd been feeding one of the family for a good many years. The first thing he did after taking off his collar and tie was to look around for the baggage Aunt Dora brought. He couldn't find none and began to look happy and then he asked me if I seen any.

I said I seen one handbag, one traveling bag, one suitcase and one trunk. That took the smile off his face, but he congratulated me cause I had learned so much in such a short time. He says to me you can't keep nothing from kids no more and then went out to the kitchen where Mamma was alone and said he wanted to talk to her secretly, and said he guessed he could out there cause Aunt Dora wouldn't go near the kitchen cause that was where the work was. Then he told Mamma about the trunk and said he guessed he'd have to have a raise in pay to tide him over till everything in the trunk was used up. I couldn't hear no more.—Jimmy.

Mixing With Martha

Fried Bread.

One loaf of bread that is one or two days old (baker's bread is best), 2 eggs and 2 cups of milk, ½ teaspoon of salt. Slice bread into pieces half-inch thick. Beat the eggs and add the milk and salt. Have a skillet hot and put part lard and butter in. Dip the sliced bread into the egg and milk and lift out quickly and fry a golden brown on both sides. Then put it on a platter and sprinkle granulated sugar over it. Serve with maple syrup or a brown sugar syrup or jam. Brown sugar syrup, 1½ cups of brown sugar and ½ cup of water, cook until it is the thickness of syrup.

Baked Cauliflower.

One head cauliflower, 1½ cups milk, 2 tablespoons butter, 2 tablespoons flour, ½ teaspoon salt, ¼ teaspoon pepper, 3 tablespoons grater cheese, buttered crumbs. Break cauliflower into small sprigs. Boil in 1 cup slightly salted water for 20 minutes. Drain from water and save the water. Put cauliflower in well buttered baking dish and pour over a sauce made by melting the butter, stirring in the flour and slowly adding milk and the water from the cauliflower. When hot and thick stir in the cheese. Cover the cauliflower and sauce with buttered crumbs and bake half an hour in a moderate oven.

Date Bars.

One and one-half cups sugar, 2 eggs beaten, 1 cup nut meats cut fine, 1 cup flour, 1 teaspoon baking powder, 1 package of dates. Bake ½ hour, cut in bars while warm and roll in powdered sugar.

Aunt Martha Says—

Christmas Hints

When you buy toys for your children's Christmas buy those their father can become interested in. He will stay home nights till they wear out.

If you need a new set of curtains for the windows there is no need of worrying about what you are going to give your husband for Christmas.

A phonograph record to take the place of the banana song record of your next door neighbors makes a find gift for them and the giver will be happier than the receiver.

An excellent gift for the hay fever sufferer is a chest full of handkerchiefs—about 1,000 of them.

Buy white lead, linseed oil and a brush for the girl who hides behind a heavy cosmetic mask.

An automatic furnace fireman makes an ideal present for the tired man of the house.

When You're Packing

It is not a bad idea to collect all the things one imagines one will want, then to start packing the things that are absolutely necessary. As collection dwindles the "most-likely-to-be-needed" can be selected from the remaining garments.

The best way to pack shoes is place them separately in the legs of old stockings, first cutting off the feet.

A good way to pack a hat to prevent it crushing is to cover the crown with a light cardboard box that will just take it, and to cover the brim with soft articles that will lie perfectly flat.

The more tightly a trunk is packed the less likely are clothes to be crushed, but there should be no overcrowding.

A trunk should close for locking without the family having to sit on it before the key will turn.

Russian Baroness in U. S.

—Copyright, P. & A. Photos.

THIS is a photo of Baroness Wrangel, wife of the Russian anti-Bolshevik general, whose efforts against the soviet armed forces proved in vain. She arrived in America recently on the Berengaria.

BOYS AND GIRLS

Moderation is like the silken string running through the pearl chain of all virtues.—Fuller.

WARMS NOSE HERE

May I come in and warm my nose this cold day? I know dear old Aunt Martha is kind and wouldn't shut a living thing out of her house, especially a lonely little girl of West Virginia. I like the paper, especially the Household page, and have a book in which I keep the poems and Mixing With Martha. My hobbies are cooking and washing dishes and doing all kinds of housework. So you see I am not a tomboy.

I don't like to work outdoors. I am afraid of snakes. I don't like to travel where snakes travel, so if you boys and girls don't want me to come back just put a snake where I can see it and I will not bother you any more.

I am not a flapper. I wanted to have my hair bobbed, but my big brother said that he would get a board, and he wouldn't get it for nothing else but to use it on me.

This is my third attempt. The first time I flew in at Aunt Martha's door and the next time I landed in Snatches. I suppose this time I will land in Mr. W. B.'s throat. I think I will give him a bite of my cake, and I know he won't bother me then. Come on, cousins, and write. Don't be afraid of W. B. for he is lying in the corner with a dreadful pain in his stomach.—Babe.

DISAGREE AGREEABLY.

I think it is wonderful to have a place where people can pass on their advice and beautiful thoughts to others so that they can read and enjoy them. What we say about each other are our exact thoughts. We should be like the three mystical monkeys of the Chinese, Speak-No-Evil, See-No-Evil and Hear-No-Evil. Beautiful thoughts are fragrant flowers in the garden of Life.

Of course each one of us is an individual and we have a right to our own opinions. We children at home were trained to disagree agreeably. If not we were given something to do until we cooled off. Too many of the young folks are chasing around, only coming home at eating and sleeping time. To me, home is the dearest spot on earth. Oh yes, we get lonesome, but we have our toys, books, music and our friends, the best of all. That includes father and mother, for they are the very best friends one can have.

Thanks, Vermont Greenhorn, for the wonderful boat ride. Come again, Lonesome Kid.—The Kid.

A SCHOOL PARTY

I recently read that Aunt Martha is going to combine the two corners if we do not get busy and write more letters. Let us write, for we certainly do not want her to combine them. But that horrible Mr. W. B. I hate to think of him. If he comes towards me this time I am going to grab him and put him in the stove.

I am in school this winter, and want to go to high school as soon as I can. How many of you cousins intend to go to high school? I think everyone should obtain a good education for the time is coming when one won't be able to get any kind of work unless he has an education.

Our school had a Halloween party and all the parents were invited. The children wore masks. While masked we marched around and the people guessed who we were. The one dressed the most comical received a prize. The boys then ate apples tied to strings and hung down around their chins. The one who kept his hands behind him and ate his apple first received a prize.

After the games were played we served refreshments which consisted of pumpkin pies and doughnuts.—Nobody from Nowhere.

HORRORS! A PET HORNET

I just read the call for letters, and although I am not acquainted with your rules and regulations I am going to try and squeeze in with you boys and girls. I see you have been telling of interesting happenings, so I am going to tell about one of my chums and see if any of you have a similar chum.

Last summer I had a pet hornet. That's odd, but true just the same. It would come to the kitchen screen door and I would leave it in, and then it would begin hunting for flies. If it found one it would catch it and almost always fly to the screen door to be let out. Sometimes it would hang to the ceiling by one foreleg and one hind leg and proceed to make hamburg of Mr. Fly.

One day, by mistake, another hornet came in through a small hole in the netting of one of the windows, and my pet hornet proceeded to drive him outside, and a fierce battle followed. It was a tiny fight, but a savage one. As I couldn't exactly follow their actions I don't know which one won. I opened the screen and gently brushed them outside. But my pet returned next day, so it wasn't seriously injured.—Bobbs.

NOW DON'T SHIRK

Hello, folks! What's all the noise about? Aunt Martha, if you won't combine the Boys and Girls and Merry-Go-Round I will write a story every week for the Boys and Girls.

Write, cousins, write—
Fight for what is right;
Don't any of you dare shirk.

Don't you tell, Chuckles, but I have an apple pie ready for dinner, although I am not looking for a man yet. Spitfire, I agree with you about autumn being beautiful, as it is my favorite season. I, for one, Shorty of N. Y., wish to ride in an airplane some day. Curly Head of Va., I agree with you. The flapper could be like the modest girl if she wanted to—but?

It is real cloudy today, so we must all smile a-lot to make the sunshine instead of the shadows. How many are going to church on Sunday? Oh, what a lot of "I's." We all are, I bet. Good. Three cheers for the B. G. department and for the cousins who write.—Laughing Water of Pa.

For All Jellies

Cook the fruit in its own juices, or, if necessary, a small amount of water, until soft. Strain and add equal amount of sugar. Cook until a little will "jell" on a saucer, skimming frequently.

When Hanging Pictures

By hammering nails downward into a plaster wall they will support weight better if the plaster becomes somewhat loosened than if the nails were hammered straight into the wall.

The Odor of Paint

The odor of paint may be removed from a room by throwing a handful of juniper berries on the coals made by a pan or lighted charcoal. Several pails of water left in such a room for several hours will also dissipate that paint smell.

COOKING IRISH POTATOES

For perfect boiled potatoes, place a kettle of water on the fire to come to the boiling point, meantime select sound potatoes of regular size and scrub them with a stiff brush until they are as clean as possible, then pare a ring of skin from the potato around the very center. Now plunge them into the boiling water, adding no salt. Cover the kettle at once. Let the potatoes boil rapidly for 15 or 20 minutes, or until they are tender almost through, but still a little hard in the center. Now throw in a cupful of cold water and when the potatoes again begin to boil they will be ready for serving.

There is a reason for adding this cold water, just as there is for peeling a ring of the skin from the center of the potatoes, and also for omitting the salt. The potato, which has been cooked rapidly for 15 to 20 minutes, has become very hot right through to the center. The cold water checks the heat on the surface of the potato, when it is already tender, but does not affect the inner portion, so the outer part will not be overcooked while the inner is finishing. As a result the potato will not break and crumble when it is taken from the water, but will be dry and mealy all through.

Salt tends to draw out the mineral matter in root vegetables and to render them tough, so it is wise to omit it until the cooking is finished. The water should be drained from the potatoes and the kettle placed over the fire again for a few minutes so that any moisture which remains may become absorbed.

Then it is time to add salt; dust it freely over the hot potatoes and shake them vigorously; by following this plan the salt will penetrate the skins and season the vegetable perfectly.

As to removing the ring of skin from the center of the potato, this is done to prevent the potato from breaking and becoming too big for its jacket, as it is apt to do during the boiling.

Chat With Cousins

Did you ever make a speech? Will you ever make a speech? Did you ever think of what you would say or how you would say it if called upon to make a speech? It will not harm anyone to know how to make a speech if called upon. Of course you may have stage fright at first, but this will disappear if you don't give up. You like to talk, don't you? Almost everyone does. When you talk you can't talk long before someone is interrupting with the intention of expressing his own ideas. As a result your thoughts are disturbed. The effect of your talk is lost. Now when you make a speech no one is going to interrupt you. You can talk to your heart's content as long as you don't talk over half an hour. So there's an advantage in being able to make a speech. Of course no one is going to advocate you making one if your speaking voice is not suitable. Some persons cannot speak from the platform distinctly enough for others to hear them. But many of you have good voices. You should be heard at times, not too often. The art of self expression is a fine art. Learn it. If you don't want to appear before the general public try your speechmaking on the members of your lodge or club or any other organization of which you are a member.

Aunt Martha wants to express her sincere thanks to the cousins who are keeping the ball rolling. We mean those who are writing letters to the Household page. There is a steady stream of letters pouring into Aunt Martha's hands once more. Now keep up the good work. In that way there won't be any immediate danger of the discontinuance, either temporary or permanently, of any department. Aunt Martha has talked long and harshly to Mr. W. B. He has seen a physician as a result of the talk and the doctor has prescribed medicine for W. B. that will keep his appetite from becoming too keen. It's no trouble to get by him now if your letters are good.

The Blade has discontinued the information department which used to publish biographies.

Lewis W. of Wyo., the Nasby Letters are not published any more. The only copies are those in the hands of libraries and private individuals.

Mrs. W. D. Weekley, we want to thank you for your card. Mrs. Weekley is one of our most loyal cousins. She is interested in the Poets' Corner and many of the poems you read are copied by her and sent to the Household page. She thinks of others besides herself. She is an invalid, but she says she is never unhappy or blue. Those of us who are healthy at all times have no reason to be unhappy.

Clyde J. P. of Ohio, who is mayor of the town in which he lives, likes our Household page. It is nice to read something nice about your work. Thanks, Mayor P. We think your poem about getting some pep expresses the right idea. It advises us to fill even our souls with pep.

Now we come to a letter from Asphodel or Antigone. We are not going to publish the letter in full in one of the departments because we lack material for this column this week. So we will simply tell what the writer with the alternative name tells us. She thinks Maude F. of W. Va. is right in saying that people do not pay much attention to the Bible nowadays. But she thinks that if more attention were paid to the Bible and less to the fashions that this would be a better world in which to live. She desires an education sufficient to enable her to teach school and she often dreams of being an artist some day, so she can paint the beautiful sky and flowers. Your Thanksgiving thoughts are fine, Asphodel or Antigone.

Look where you're going nowadays or some time you will be going some place where you won't have a chance to look. This is the motor age, and transportation is swift. If you drive a car don't take it for granted that your car is the only one in a street. When you spurt down a side street toward another street, don't take the corner too fast. There may be another machine coming which might collide with yours. You have no right to enter a street without slowing down because the other drivers in that street have a right to be there. Look where you're going and you won't go into a telegraph pole or another automobile.

To Brighten Black Clothes

Renovate a black dress by rubbing it well with the water in which you have scalded a handful of young ivy leaves. Scald with about one quart of water, and let them stand until cool. Then take the article to be treated, place it on a table and with a piece of black rag rub the liquid well on. Then hang out to dry.

Dancing Slippers

Sometimes slippers appear to fit perfectly, but when we dance they develop a habit of riding down off the heel and prove very uncomfortable. Place a patch of adhesive tape around the inside of the slipper heel and see if that does not help this difficulty.

POETS' CORNER

Pulling Hard Against the Stream

In this world I've gained my knowledge,
And for it I've had to pay.
Though I've never been to college,
Yet I've heard that poets say,
Life is like a mighty river,
Rolling on from day to day;
Men are vessels launched upon it,
Sometimes wrecked and cast away.

CHORUS.

Do your best for one another,
Making life a pleasant dream,
Help a worn and weary brother
Pulling hard against the stream.

Many a bright, good-hearted fellow,
Many a noble-minded man
Finds himself within a shallow,
Then assist him all you can.
Some succeed at every turning,
Fortune favors every scheme,
Others, too, though more deserving,
Have to pull against the stream.

If the wind is in your favor,
And you've weathered every squall,
Think of those who luckless labor,
Never get fair winds at all.
Working hard, contented, willing,
Struggling through life's ocean wide,
Not a friend and not a shilling,
Pulling hard against the tide.

Don't give way to foolish sorrow;
Let this keep you in good cheer:
Brighter days may come tomorrow,
If you'll try and persevere.
Darkest night will have a morning,
Though the sky be overcast,
Longest lane will have a turning,
And the tide will turn at last.

The Vacant Chair

We shall meet, but we shall miss him,
There will be one vacant chair;
We shall linger to caress him,
While we breathe our evening prayr.
When a year ago we gathered,
Joy was in his mild blue eye,
But a golden cord is severed,
And our hopes in ruin lie.

CHORUS.

We shall meet, but we shall miss him,
There will be one vacant chair;
We shall linger to caress him,
When we breathe our evening pray'r.

At our fireside, sad and lonely,
Often will the bosom swell
At remembrance of the story,
How our noble Willie fell;
How he strove to bear our banner
Through the thickest of the fight,
And uphold our country's honor,
In the strength of manhood's might.

True, they tell us wreaths of glory
Ever more will deck his brow,
But this soothes the anguish only
Sweeping o'er our heartstrings now.
Sleep t day, oh, early fallen,
In thy green and narrow bed,
Dirges from the pine and cypress
Mingle with the tears we shed.

Thou Hast Learned to Love Another.

You have learned to love another,
You have broken every vow,
We have parted from each other,
My heart is lonely now.
I have tried to shun thee
When coldly we have met,
For another's smile hath won thee,
Thy face I must forget.
Oh, woman's love will grieve her,
And woman's pride will leave her,
Life's fled when love deceives her,
Farewell, farewell, forever.

We have met in halls of pleasure,
We have met in halls of pride,
I have seen thy new found treasure,
I have gazed upon thy bride.
I have marked the tinted luster
Of thy downcast happy eye,
I have seen thy gaze upon her,
I forgetting I was by.
Oh, was it well to sever
This heart from thine forever?
Can I forget thee never?
Farewell, farewell, forever.

We have met and we have parted,
And I uttered scarce a word,
Like a guilty thing I started
When thy well known voice I heard.
Thy voice was stern and altered,
Thy words were cold and high,
My traitor courage faltered
When I dared to meet thine eye.
I grieve that ere I met thee,
Oh, fain would I forget thee!
'Tis folly to regret thee,
Farewell, farewell, forever

The Rose Tree

A rose tree is full bearing had
sweet flowers fair to see,
One rose beyond comparing, her
beauty fair attracted me,
Though years came once to win it, all
blooming fresh and gay
I found a canker in it, and now
throw it far away.

How fine this morning's early sunny
beams so fair to see
So late I loved you dearly all lost
each fond delight
I'll think no more upon you, but will
banish you from my mind
The clouds seem big with showers,
sunny beams no more are seen
Farewell you fleeting hours, your
falsehood has changed the
scene.

Helpful Hints for Hustling Housewives

Fruit popovers are excellent served with a sauce for dessert.

Pastry requires a hotter oven than any other variety of cooked food.

Rice pudding sweetened with brown sugar has a very rich flavor.

Turn silk gloves inside out before washing.

Lemon juice will remove stains from tin saucepans.

Mix chicken salad with a fork to prevent it from becoming mushy.

Some people complain of indigestion after eating an apple. In that case the fruit should be scraped and eaten in pulp form rather than in pieces.

When storing white linens or garments, blue an old pillowcase to a deep blue and pack the articles in this case. It will keep them from yellowing.

An inexpensive, but effective gargle for a sore throat is made with one-third teaspoonful of salt in a glass of tepid water.

Tomato juice will remove ink stains from fingers.

Sandpaper the soles of baby's new shoes before they are worn, and save the child a nasty fall.

A small piece of sulphate of potash added to the boiling syrups of jams will prevent fermenting.

Nickel trimmings on the gas stove will look much brighter if washed with warm water in which two tablespoonfuls of kerosene have been stirred.

Poems Wanted

Please send the following poems to Martha Holden for publication on the Household page: "Raven Black Hair," "My Sister and I." Also send poems and songs containing the following lines: "Bring back to me with a heart so free my boy with the curly brown hair," "In the valley of Kentucky where the morning glories bloom," "In Richfield mountains there did dwell a lovely youth, I knew him well."

Please Spare That Old Home

There's an old rustic cot that stands in a square,
For ninety-odd years that cot has stood there,
Surrounded by trees and a fence that is worn,
It's the home of my forefathers, there I was born.
But misfortune came o'er us, it's hard for to tell,
The sheriff came in, our old home to sell,
It's then I did weep and my mother did mourn,
As I begged them in vain, would they please spare that home.

CHORUS.

Please spare that old home, please spare it, I pray;
Don't turn out my mother so feeble and gray,
And my dear loving sister so sickly and pale;
Auctioneer, auctioneer, won't you please stop that sale?

You seldom would find a happier lot
Than our little family that dwelt in that cot,
With father and mother, sister, brother and I,
Till sickness came over us and father did die.
My brother left home to find work to do,
But where he had gone to no one ever knew.
I toiled late and early to keep down the debts,
And I fancy I hear myself pleading them yet.

In vain did I plead, but it was of no avail,
The auctioneer continued to cry on the sale;
And the very next bidder a man quite unknown,
He laid down his money, and purchased our home.
Then mother and sister, with hearts sad and sore,
Prepared to depart from that old cottage door;
When the stranger spoke up, saying "Your sorrow is done,
Accept a home from me your long long lost son."

What love and rejoicing was there on that day,
When brother embraced my mother so gray,
With a welcome for me and my sister so pale,
And that put an end to that dread sheriff's sale.

Give My Love to Nellie

Three years ago when Jack and Joe
Set sail across the foam,
Each vowed a fortune he would make
Before returning home.
In just one year Jack gained his wealth
And started home that day,
And when the two shook hands to part
Poor Joe could only say:

CHORUS.

Give my love to Nellie, Jack,
And kiss her once for me.
The fairest girl in all the world
I know you'll say is she.
Treat her kindly, Jack oh boy,
And tell her I am well;
There parting words were what he said,
Oh, give my love to Nell.

Three years had passed when Joe at last,
Gained wealth enough for life,
He started home across the foam
To make sweet Nell his wife.
But just one year ago he learned
That Jack and Nell were wed,
He sobs, he frets, he now regrets
That he had ever said:

They chanced to meet upon the street,
Joe said, "You selfish elf,
The next girl that I learn to love,
I'll kiss her for myself.
But all is fair in love and war
Since you and Nell have wed,
I won't be angry with you, Jack
So once again he said:

The Indian's Experience

In ye dark wood no Indian sit
Me look up Heaven and up send
Upon me knees so low.

And God on high in shiny place
Sees me in night with teary face
His spirit tells me so.

He send the angel take me care
He come Himself He hear my prayer
The Indian heart do pray.

God loves poor Indian in the wood
And me love God and dat be good
I'll praise Him two times more.

He take me up to shiny place
See white man, black man, red man's face
All happy like on high.

He sees me here, He'll know me there
He says poor Indian never fear
Be with me when I die.

Me have no need of wigwam there
Me better habitation share
With Jesus good and kind.

When time come to pass Indian die
Go great man above de sky
Blankets leave behind

Death of a Daughter

Come all kind friends and neighbors too
I pray draw nigh, some pity show
To those whose trouble is severe
And who have lost a daughter dear.

Well, in the morning she arose
Went to her work all in repose
But soon the spotted fever came
And seized upon her mortal frame.

She to her bed again did go
All wrapped in pain from head to toe
And in eight hours she bid adieu
To all her friends and neighbors too.

She lived to see her eighteenth year
Before death to her did appear
But when it came she could not stay
But from her friends was called away.

Man and Nature

As I was a walking
One morning in the breeze,
I observed the leaves
As they fell from the trees.

They were nipped by the frost,
And withered too with all,
As the cold came upon them
Which caused them to fall.

By future observation
At length I perceived
That men have their seasons
As well as the leaves.

And while in this world
We appear fresh and gay
Like the leaves we must wither
And at last fall away.

ERSKINE DALE--PIONEER

BY JOHN FOX, JR.

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Continued From Last Week

The captive chief spoke and so did old Kahtoo, with his eyes fixed proudly on his adopted son. They had listened to bad birds and been led astray by the British—henceforth they would be friendly with the Americans. But Clark was not satisfied.

"I come as a warrior," he said haughtily. "I shall be a friend to the friendly. If you choose war I shall send so many warriors from the Thirteen Council-Fires that your land shall be darkened and you shall hear no sounds but that of the birds who live on blood." And then he handed forth two belts of peace and war, and they eagerly took the belt of peace. The treaty followed next day and Clark insisted that two of the prisoners should be put to death; and as the two selected came forward Erskine saw Black Wolf was one. He whispered with Clark and Kahtco and Crooked Lightning saw the big chief with his hand on Erskine's shoulder and heard him forgive the two and tell them to depart. And thus peace was won.

Straightway old Kahtoo pushed through the warriors and, plucking the big chief by the sleeve, pointed to Erskine.

"That is my son," he said, "and I want him to go home with me."

"He shall go," said Clark quickly, "but he shall return, whenever it pleases him, to me."

And so Erskine went forth one morning at dawn, and his coming into the Shawnee camp was like the coming of a king. Early Morn greeted him with glowing eyes, his foster-mother brought him food, looking proudly upon him, and old Kahtoo harrangued his braves around the council-pole, while the prophet and Crooked Lightning sulked in their tents.

"My son spoke words of truth," he proclaimed sonorously. "He warned us against the king over the waters and told us to make friends with the Americans. We did not heed his words, and so he brought the great chief of the Long Knives, who stood without fear among warriors more numerous than leaves and spoke the same words to all. We are friends of the Long Knives. My son is the true prophet. Bring out the false one and Crooked Lightning and Black Wolf, whose life my son saved though the two were enemies. My son shall do with them as he pleases."

Many young braves sprang willingly forward and the three were haled before Erskine. Old Kahtoo waved his hand toward them and sat down. Erskine rose and fixed his eyes sternly on the cowering prophet:

"He shall go forth from the village and shall never return. For his words work mischief, he does foolish things, and his drumming frightens the game. He is a false prophet and he must go." He turned to Crooked Lightning:

"The Indians have made peace with the Long Knives and White Arrow would make peace with any Indian, though an enemy. Crooked Lightning shall go or stay, as he pleases. Black Wolf shall stay, for the tribe will need him as a hunter and a warrior against the English foes of the Long Knives. White Arrow does not ask another to spare an enemy's life and then take it away himself."

The braves grunted approval. Black Wolf and Crooked Lightning averted their faces and the prophet shambled uneasily away. Again old Kahtoo proclaimed sonorously, "It is well!" and went back with Erskine to his tent. There he sank wearily on a buffaloskin and plead with the boy to stay with them as chief in his stead. He was very old, and now that peace was made with the Long Knives he was willing to die. If Erskine would but give his promise, he would never rise again from where he lay.

Erskine shook his head and the old man sorrowfully turned his face.

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And yet Erskine lingered on and on at the village. Of the white woman he had learned little other than that she had been bought from another tribe and adopted by old Kahtoo; but it was plain that since the threatened burning of her she had been held in high respect by the whole tribe. He began to wonder about her and whether she might not wish to go back to her own people. He had never talked with her, but he never moved about the camp that he did not feel her eyes upon him. And Early Morn's big soft eyes, too, never seemed to leave him. She brought him food, she sat at the door of his tent, she followed him about the village, and bore herself openly as his slave. At last old Kahtoo, who would not give up his great hope, plead with him to marry her, and while he was talking the girl stood at the door of the tent and interrupted them. Her mother's eyes were growing dim, she said. Her mother wanted to talk with White Arrow and look upon his face before her sight should altogether pass. Nor could Erskine know that the white woman wanted to look into the eyes of the man she hoped would become her daughter's husband, but Kahtoo did, and he bade Erskine go. His foster-mother, coming upon the scene, scowled, but Erskine rose and went to the white woman's tent. She sat just inside the opening, with a blanket across the lower half of her face, nor did she look at him. Instead she plied him with questions, and listened eagerly to his every word, and drew from him every detail of his life as far back as he could remember. Poor soul, it was the first opportunity for many years that she had had to talk with any white person who had been in the Eastern world, and freely and frankly he held nothing back. She had drawn her blanket close across her face while he was telling of his capture by the Indians and his life among them, his escape and the death of his father, and she was crying when he finished. He even told her a little of Barbara, and when in turn he questioned her, she told little, and his own native delicacy made him understand. She, too, had been captured with a son who would have been about Erskine's age, but her boy and her husband had been killed. She had been made a slave and—after the birth of her daughter she felt she could never go back to her own people. Then her husband had been killed and old Kahtoo had bought and adopted her, and she had not been forced to marry again. Now it was too late to leave the Indians. She loved her daughter; she would not subject her or herself to humiliation among the whites, and, anyhow, there was no one to whom she could go. And Erskine read deep into the woman's heart and his own was made sad. Her concern was with her daughter—what would become of her? Many a young brave, besides Black Wolf, had put his heart at her little feet, but she would have none of them. And so Erskine was the heaven-sent answer to the mother's prayers—that was the thought behind her mournful eyes.

All the while the girl had crouched near, looking at Erskine with doglike eyes, and when he rose to go the woman dropped the blanket from her face and got to her feet. Shyly she lifted her hands, took his face between them, bent close, and studied it searchingly:

"What is your name?"

"Erskine Dale."

Without a word she turned back into her tent.

At dusk Erskine stood by the river's brim, with his eyes lifted to a rising moon and his thoughts with Barbara on the bank of the James. Behind him he heard a rustle and, turning, he saw the girl, her breast throbbing and her eyes burning with a light he had never seen before.

"Black Wolf will kill you," she whispered. "Black Wolf wants Early Morn and he knows that Early Morn wants White Arrow." Erskine put both his hands on her shoulders and looked down into her eyes. She trembled, and when his arms went about her she surged closer to him and the touch of her warm, supple body went through him like fire. And then with a triumphant smile she sprang back.

"Black Wolf will see," she whispered, and fled. Erskine sank to the ground, with his head in his hands. The girl ran back to her tent, and the mother, peering at the flushed face and shining eyes, clove to the truth. She said nothing, but when the girl was asleep and faintly smiling, the white woman sat staring out into the moonlit woods, softly beating her breast.

XXI

Erskine had given Black Wolf his life, and the young brave had accepted the debt and fretted under it sorely. Erskine knew it, and all his kindness had been of little avail, for Black Wolf sulked sullenly by the fire or at his wigwam door. And when Erskine had begun to show some heed to Early Morn a fierce jealousy seized the savage, and his old hatred was reborn a thousandfold more strong—and that, too, Erskine now knew. Meat ran low and a hunting party went abroad. Game was scarce and only after the second day was there a kill. Erskine had sighted a huge buck, had fired quickly and at close range. Wounded, the buck had charged, Erskine's knife was twisted in his belt, and the buck was upon him before he could get it out. He tried to dart for a tree, stumbled, turned, and caught the infuriated beast by the horns. He uttered no cry, but the angry bellow of the stag reached the ears of Black Wolf through the woods, and he darted toward the sound. And he came none too soon. Erskine heard the crack of a rifle, the stag toppled over, and he saw Black Wolf standing over him with a curiously triumphant look on his satturine face. In Erskine, when he rose, the white man was predominant, and he thrust out his hand, but Black Wolf ignored it.

"White Arrow gave Black Wolf his life. The debt is paid."

Erskine looked at his enemy, nodded, and the two bore the stag away.

Instantly a marked change was plain in Black Wolf. He told the story of the fight with the buck to all. Boldly he threw off the mantle of shame, stalked haughtily through the village, and went back to open enmity with Erskine. At dusk a day or two later, when he was coming down the path from the white woman's wagwam, Black Wolf confronted him, scowling.

"Early Morn shall belong to Black Wolf," he said insolently. Erskine met his baleful, half-drunken eyes scornfully.

"We will leave that to Early Morn," he said coolly, and then thundered suddenly:

"Out of my way!"

Black Wolf hesitated and gave way, but ever thereafter Erskine was on guard.

In the white woman, too, Erskine now saw a change. Once she had encouraged him to stay with the Indians; now she lost no opportunity to urge against it. She had heard that Hamilton would try to retake Vincennes, that he was forming a great force with which to march south, sweep through Kentucky, batter down the wooden forts, and force the Kentuckians behind the great mountain wall. Erskine would be needed by the whites, who would never understand or trust him if he should stay with the Indians. All this she spoke one day when Erskine came to her tent to talk. Her face had blanched, she had argued passionately that he must go, and Erskine was sorely puzzled. The girl, too, had grown rebellious and disobedient, for the change in her mother was plain also to her, and she could not understand. Moreover, Erskine's stubbornness grew, and he began to flame within at the stalking insolence of Black Wolf, who slipped through the shadows of day and the dusk to spy on the two wherever they came together. And one day when the sun was midway, and in the open of the village, the clash came. Black Wolf darted forth from his wigwam, his eyes bloodshot with rage and drink, and his hunting-knife in his hand. A cry from Early Morn warned Erskine and he wheeled. As Black Wolf made a vicious slash at him he sprang aside, and with his fist caught the savage in the jaw. Black Wolf fell heavily and Erskine was upon him with his own knife at his enemy's throat.

"Stop, them!" old Kahtoo cried sternly, but it was the terrified shriek of the white woman that stayed Erskine's hand. Two young braves disarmed the fallen Indian, and Kahtoo looked inquiringly at his adopted son.

"Turn him loose!" Erskine scorned. "I have no fear of him. He is a woman and drunk, but next time I shall kill him."

The white woman had run down, caught Early Morn, and was leading her back to her tent. From inside presently came low, passionate pleading from the woman and an occasional sob from the girl. And when an hour later, at dusk, Erskine turned upward toward the tent, the girl gave a horrified cry, flashed from the tent, and darted for the hight cliff over the river.

"Catch her!" cried the mother. "Quick!" Erskine fled after her, overtook her with her hands upraised for the plunge on the very edge of the cliff, and half carried her, struggling and sobbing, back to the tent. Within the girl dropped in a weeping heap, and with her face covered, and the woman turned to Erskine, agonized.

"I told her," she whispered, "and she was going to kill herself. You are my son!"

Still sleepless at dawn, the boy rode Firefly into the woods. At sunset he came in, gaunt with brooding and hunger. His foster-mother brought him food, but he would not touch it. The Indian woman stared at him with keen suspicion, and presently old Kahtoo, passing slowly, bent on him the same look, but asked no question. Erskine gave no heed to either, but his mother, watching from her wigwam, understood and grew fearful. Quickly she stepped outside and called him, and he rose and went to her bewildered; she was smiling.

"They are watching," she said, and Erskine, too, understood, and kept his back toward the watchers.

"I have decided," he said. "You and she must leave here and go with me."

His mother pretended much displeasure. "She will not leave, and I will not leave her" — her lips trembled—"and I would have gone long ago but—"

"I understand," interrupted Erskine, "but you will go now with your son."

The poor woman had to scowl.

"No, and you must not tell them. They will never let her go, and they will use me to keep you here. You must go at once. She will never leave this tent as long as you are here, and if you stay she will die, or kill herself. Some day—" She turned abruptly and went back to her tent. Erskine wheeled and went to old Kahtoo.

"You want Early Morn?" asked the old man. "You shall have her."

"No," said the boy, "I am going back to the big chief."

"You are my son and I am old and weak."

"I am a soldier and must obey the big chief's commands, as must you."

"I shall live," said the old man wearily, "until you come again."

Erskine nodded and went for his horse. Black Wolf watched him with malignant satisfaction, but said nothing—nor did Crooked Lightning. Erskine turned once as he rode away. His mother was standing outside the wigwam. Behind her and within the tent he could see Early Morn with both hands at her breast.

XXII

Dawned 1781.

The war was coming into Virginia at last. Virginia failing would thrust a great wedge through the center of the Confederacy, feed the British armies and end the fight. Cornwallis was to drive the wedge, and never had the opening seemed easier. Virginia was drained of her fighting men, and south of the mountains was protected only by a militia, for the most part, of old men and boys. North and south ran despair. The soldiers had no pay, little food, and only old worn-out coats, tattered linen overalls, and one blanket between three men, to protect them from drifting snow and icy winds. Even the great Washington was near despair, and in foreign help his sole hope lay. Already the traitor, Arnold, had taken Richmond, burned warehouses, and returned, but little harassed, to Portsmouth.

In April, "the proudest man," as Mr. Jefferson said, "of the proudest nation on earth," one General Phillips, marching northward, paused opposite Richmond, and looked with amaze at the troop-covered hills north of the river. Up there was a beardless French youth of twenty-three, with the epaulets of a major-general.

"He will not cross—hein?" said the Marquis de Lafayette. "Very well!" And they had a race for Petersburg, which the Britisher reached first, and straightway fell ill of a fever at "Bollingbrook." A cannonade from the Appomattox hills saluted him.

"They will not let me die in peace," said General Phillips, but he passed, let us hope, to it, and Benedict Arnold succeeded him.

Cornwallis was coming on. Tarleton's white rangers were bedeviling the land, and it was at this time that Erskine Dale once more rode Firefly to the river James.

The boy had been two years in the wilds. When he left the Shawnee camp winter was setting in, that terrible winter of '79—of deep snow and hunger and cold. When he reached Kaskaskia, Captain Clark had gone to Kentucky, and Erskine found bad news. Hamilton and Hay had taken Vincennes. There Captain Helm's Creoles, as soon as they saw the redcoats, slipped away from him to surrender their arms to the British, and thus deserted by all, he and the two or three Americans with him had to give up the fort. The French reswore allegiance to Britain. Hamilton confiscated their liquor and broke up their billiard tables. He let his Indians scatter to their villages, and with his regulars, volunteers, white Indian leaders, and red auxiliaries went into winter quarters. One band of Shawnees he sent to Ohio to scout and take scalps in the settlements. In the spring he would sweep Kentucky and destroy all the settlements west of the Alleghanies. So Erskine and Dave went for Clark; and that trip neither ever forgot. Storms had followed each other since late November and the snow lay deep. Cattle and horses perished, deer and elk were found dead in the woods, and buffalo came at nightfall to old Jerome Sanders' fort for food and companionship with his starving herd. Corn gave out and no johnny-cakes were baked on long boards in front of the fire. There was no salt or vegetable food, nothing but the flesh of lean wild game. The only fat was with the bears in the hollows of trees, and every hunter was searching hollow trees. The breast of the wild turkey served for bread. Yet, while the frontiersmen remained crowded in the stockades and the men hunted and the women made clothes of tanned deer-hides, buffalo-wool cloth and nettle-bark linen, and both followed "nogging" out of the knot of a tree, Clark made his amazing march to Vincennes, recaptured it by the end of February, and sent Hamilton to Williamburg a prisoner. Erskine plead to be allowed to take him there, but Clark would not let him go. Permanent garrisons were placed at Vincennes and Cahokia, and at Kaskaskia. Erskine stayed to help make peace with the Indians, punish marauders and hunting bands, so that by the end of the year Clark might sit at the Falls of the Ohio as a shield for the west and a sure guarantee that the whites would never be forced to abandon wild Kentucky.

The two years in the wilderness had left their mark on Erskine. He was tall, lean, swarthy, gaunt, and yet he was not all woodsman, for his born inheritance as gentleman had been more than emphasized by his association with Clark and certain Creole officers in the Northwest, who had improved his French and gratified one pet wish of his life since his last visit to the James—they had taught him to fence. His mother he had not seen again, but he had learned that she was alive and not yet blind. Of Early Morn he had heard nothing at all. Once a traveler had brought word of Dane Grey. Grey was in Philadelphia and prominent in the gay doings of that city. He had taken part in a brilliant pageant called the "Mischianza," which was staged by Andre, and was reported a close friend of that ill-fated young gentleman.

After the fight at Piqua, with Clark, Erskine put forth for old Jerome Sanders' fort. He found the hard days of want over. There was not only corn in plenty but wheat, potatoes, pumpkins, turnips, melons. They tapped maple-trees for sugar and had sown flax. Game was plentiful, and cattle, horses, and hogs had multiplied on cane and buffalo clover. Indeed, it was a compartively peaceful fall, and though Clark plead with him, Erskine stubbornly set his face for Virginia.

Honor Sanders and Polly Conrad had married, but Lydia Noe was still firm against the wooing of every young woodsman who came to the fort; and when Erskine bade her goodby and she told him to carry her love to Dave Yandell, he knew for whom she would wait forever if need be.

There were many, many travelers on the Wilderness Road now, and Colonel Dale's prophecy was coming true. The settlers were pouring in and the long, long trail was now no loneway way.

At Williamsburg Erskine learned many things. Colonel Dale, now a general, was still with Washington and Harry was with him. Hugh was with the Virginia militia and Dave with Lafayette.

Tarleton's legion of rangers in their white uniforms were scouring Virginia as they had scoured the Carolinas. Through the James River country they had gone with fire and sword, burning houses, carrying off horses, destroying crops, burning grain in the mills, laying plantations to waste. Barbara's mother was dead. Her neighbors had moved to safety, but Barbara, he heard, still lived with old Mammy and Ephraim at Red Oaks, unless that, too, had been recently put to the torch. Where, then, would he find her?

XXIII

Down the river Erskine rode with a sad heart. At the place where he had fought with Grey he pulled Firefly to a sudden halt. There was the boundary of Red Oaks and there started a desolation that ran as far as his eye could reach. Red Oaks had not been spared, and he put Firefly to a fast gallop, with eyes strained far ahead and his heart beating with agonized foreboding and savage rage. Soon over a distant clump of trees he could see the chimneys of Barbara's home—his home, he thought helplessly—and perhaps those chimneys were all that was left. And then he saw the roof and the upper windows and the cap of the big columns unharmed, untouched, and he pulled Firefly in again, with overwhelming relief, and wondered at the miracle. Again he started and again pulled in when he caught sight of three horses hitched near the stiles. Turning quickly from the road, he hid Firefly in the underbrush. Very quietly he slipped along the path by the river, and, pushing aside through the rose-bushes, lay down where unseen he could peer through the closely matted hedge. He had not long to wait. A white uniform issued from the great hall door and another and another—and after them Barbara—smiling. The boy's blood ran hot—smiling at her enemies. Two officers bowed. Barbara courtesied, and they wheeled on their heels and descended the steps. The third stayed behind a moment, bowed over her hand and kissed it. The watcher's blood turned to liquid fire. Great God, at what price was that that noble old house left standing? Grimly, swiftly Erskine turned, sliding through the bushes like a snake to the edge of the road along which they must pass. He would fight the three, for his life was worth nothing now. He heard them laughing, talking at the stiles. He heard them speak Barbara's name, and two seemed to be bantering the third, whose answering laugh seemed acquiescent and triumphant. They were coming now. The boy had his pistols out, primed and cocked. He was rising on his knees, just about to leap to his feet and out into the road, when he fell back into a startled, paralyzed, inactive heap. Glimpsed through an opening in the bushes, the leading trooper in the uniform of Tarleton's legion was none other than Dane Grey, and Erskine's brain had worked quicker than his angry heart. This was a mystery that must be solved before his pistols spoke. He rose crouching as the troopers rode away. At the bend of the road he saw Grey turn with a gallant sweep of his tricornered hat, and, swerving his head cautiously, he saw Barbara answer with a wave of her handkerchief. If Tarleton's men were around he would better leave Firefly where he was in the woods for a while. A jaybird gave out a flutelike note above his head; Erskine never saw a jaybird perched cockily on a branch that he did not think of Dane Grey; but Grey was brave—so, too, was a jay-bird. A startled gasp behind him made him wheel, pistol once more in hand, to find a Negro, mouth wide open and staring at him from the road.

"Marse Erskine!" he gasped. It was Ephraim, the boy who had led Barbara's white ponies out long, long ago, now a tall, muscular lad with an ebony face and dazzling teeth. "Whut you doin' heah, suh? Whar' yo' hoss? Gawd, I'se sutn'ly glad to see yuh." Erskine pointed to an oak.

"Right by that tree. Put him in the stable and feed him."

The Negro shook his head.

"No, suh. I'll take de feed down to him. Too many redcoats messin' round heah. You bettah go in de back way—dey might see yuh."

"How is Miss Barbara?"

The Negro's eyes shifted.

"She's well. Yassuh, she's well as common."

"Wasn't one of those soldiers who just rode away Mr. Dane Grey?"

The Negro hesitated.

"Yassuh."

"What's he doing in a British uniform?"

The boy shifted his great shoulders uneasily and looked aside.

"I don't know, suh—I don't know nuttin'."

Erskine knew he was lying, but respected his loyalty.

"Go tell Miss Barbara I'm here and then feed my horse."

"Yassuh."

Ephraim went swiftly and Erskine followed along the hedge and through the rose-bushes to the kitchen door, where Barbara's faithful old Mammy was waiting for him with a smile of welcome but with deep trouble in her eyes.

"I done tol' Miss Barbary, suh. She's waitin' fer yuh in de hall."

Barbara, standing in the hall doorway, heard his step.

"Erskine!" she cried softly, and came to meet him, with both hands outstretched; and raised her lovely face to be kissed. "What are you doing here?"

"I am on my way to join General Lafayette."

"But you will be captured. It is dangerous. The country is full of British soldiers."

"So I know," Erskine said dryly.

"When did you get here?"

"Twenty minutes ago. I would not have been welcome just then. I waited in the hedge. I saw you had company."

"Did you see them?" she faltered.

"I even recognized one of them." Barbara sank into a chair, her elbow on one arm, her chin in her hand, her face turned, her eyes looking outdoors. She said nothing, but the toe of her slipper began to tap the floor gently. There was no further use for indirection or concealment.

"Barbara," Erskine said with some sternness, and his tone quickened the tapping of the slipper and made her little mouth tighten, "what does all this mean?"

"Did you see," she answered, without looking at him, "that the crops were all destroyed and the cattle and horses were all gone?"

"Why did they spare the house?" The girl's bosom rose with one quick, defiant intake of breath, and for a moment she held it.

"Dane Grey saved our home."

"How?"

"He had known Colonel Tarleton in London and had done something for him over there."

"How did he get in communication with Colonel Tarleton when he was an officer in the American army?" The girl would not answer.

"Was he taken prisoner?" Still she was silent, for the sarcasm in Erskine's voice was angering her.

"He fought once under Benedict Arnold—perhaps he is fighting with him now."

"No!" she cried hotly.

"Then he must be a——"

She did not allow him to utter the word.

"Why Mr. Grey is in British uniform is his secret—not mine."

"And why he is here is—yours."

"Exactly!" she flamed. "You are a soldier. Learn what you want to know from him. You are my cousin, but you are going beyond the rights of blood. I won't stand it—I won't stand it—from anybody."

"I don't understand you, Barbara—I don't know you. The last time it was Grey, you—and now—" He paused and, in spite of herself, her eyes flashed toward the door. Erskine saw it, drew himself erect, bowed and strode straight out. Nor did the irony of the situation so much as cross his mind—that he should be turned from his own home by the woman he loved and to whom he had given that home. Nor did he look back—else he might have seen her sink, sobbing, to the floor.

When he turned the corner of the house old Mammy and Ephraim were waiting for him at the kitchen door.

"Get Firefly, Ephraim!" he said sharply.

"Yassuh!"

At the first sight of his face Mammy had caught her hands together at her breast.

"You ain't gwine, Marse Erskine," she said tremulously. "You ain't gwine away!"

"Yes, Mammy—I must."

"You an' Miss Barbary been quotlin', Marse Erskine—you been quotlin'"—and without waiting for answer she went on passionately: "Ole Marse an' young Marse an' Marse Hugh done gone, de niggahs all gone, an' nobody lef' but me an' Ephraim—nobody lef' but me an' Ephraim—to give dat little chile one crumb o' comfort. Nobody come to de house but de readcoats an' dat mean Dane Grey, an' ev'y time he come he leave Miss Barbary cryin' her little heart out. 'Tain't Miss Barbary in dar—hit's some other pusson. She ain't de same pusson—no, suh. An' lemme tell yu—lemme tell yu—ef some o' de men folks doan come back heah somehow an' look out fer dat little gal—she's a-gwine to run away wid dat mean low-down man whut just rid away from heah in a white uniform." She had startled Erskine now and she knew it.

"Dat man has got little Missy plum' witched, I tell ye—plum' witched. Hit's jest like a snake wid a catbird."

"Men have to fight, Mammy—"

"I doan keer nothin' 'bout de war."

"I'd be captured if I stayed here—"

"All I keer 'bout is my chile in dar—"

"But we'll drive out the redcoats and the whitecoats and I'll come straight here—"

"An' all de men folks leavin' her heah wid nobody but black Ephraim an' her ole Mammy." The old women stopped her fiery harangue to listen:

"Dar now, heah dat? My chile hollerin' fer her ole Mammy." She turned her unwieldy body toward the faint cry that Erskine's heart heard better than his ears, and Erskine hurried away.

"Ephraim," he said as he swung upon Firefly, "you and Mammy keep a close watch, and if I'm needed here, come for me yourself and come fast."

"Yassuh. Marse Grey is sutn'ly up to some devilmint no which side he fightin' fer. I got a gal oveh on the aige o' de Grey plantation an' she tel' me dat Marse Dane Grey don't wear dat white uniform all de time."

"What's that—what's that?" asked Erskine.

"No, suh. She say he got an udder uniform, same as yose, an' he keeps it her uncle Sam'e cabin an' she's seed him go dar in white an' come out in our uniform, an' al'ays at night, Marse Erskine—al'ays at night."

The Negro cocked his ear suddenly:

"Take to de woods quick, Marse Erskine. Horses comin' down the road."

But the sound of coming hoofbeats had reached the woodsman's ears some seconds before the black man heard them, and already Erskine had wheeled away. And Ephraim saw Firefly skim along the edge of a blackened meadow behind its hedge of low trees.

"Gawd!" said the black boy, and he stood watching the road. A band of white-coated troopers was coming in a cloud of dust, and at the head of them rode Dane Grey.

"Has Captnin Erskine Dale been here?" he demanded.

Ephraim had his own reason for being on the good side of the questioner, and did not even hesitate.

"Yassuh—he jes' lef'! Dar he goes now!" With a ourse Grey wheeled his troopers. At that moment Firefly, with something like the waving flight of a bluebird, was leaping the meadow fence into the woods. The black boy looked after the troopers' dust.

"Gawd!" he said again, with a grin that showed every magnificent tooth in his head. "Jest as well try to ketch a streak o' lightning." And quite undisturbed he turned to tell the news to old Mammy.

To Be Continued

A 130-pound airplane is France's latest contribution to aerial progress.

FASHIONS BY MARTHA HOLDEN

MAYBE you would like to have a smart one-piece cape and haven't the ready cash to spend on one in the stores. Don't give up for you can make this one shown in No. 1936 yourself. It is very simple. The neck edge is gathered in to fit and joined to a deep collar which may be of self-material, fur or fur fabric. Bands are adjusted under the front of the cape to slip your arms through. No. 1929 is another feature in this week's assortment. Doesn't it look crisp and dainty with its fresh collar and cuff sets that can be replaced when soiled? Serge, twill or jersey can be used. One collar and cuff set may be made of English eyelet embroidery and the other of linen. A pleated frill of batiste around the neck and sleeves is another idea.

No. 1914—Slender Lines—The dress and separate underwaist could be made of a single material or a contrasting material used for the guimpe, if you liked. The pattern cuts in sizes 36, 38, 40, 42, 44, 46 and 48 inches bust measure. For the 36-inch size, 4¼ yards of 40-inch dark material with 1⅝ yards 40-inch light material is required.

No. 1929—Dainty Dress—The dress pattern cuts in sizes 16 years, 36, 38, 40, 42 and 44 inches bust measure, and for the 36-inch size, 3¼ yards of 40-inch material is needed with ⅜ yard 36-inch contrasting and 2⅛ yards edging for collar and cuffs. The diagram shows dress laid flat before side seams are taken.

No. 1910—Sleeper—The pattern for this little one-piece sleeping garment cuts in sizes 2, 4, 6, 8, 10 and 12 years, and for the 8-year size, 2⅝ yards of 36-inch material is required. The embroidery pattern, which includes many other attractive motifs besides those illustrated, costs 15c extra.

No. 1913—Costume Slip—The pattern for this easily-made costume slip cuts in sizes 16 years, 36, 38, 40, 42 and 44 inches bust measure. For the 36-inch size, 2⅝ yards of 36-inch or 40-inch material is required. For sateen or lingette, this slip would give excellent service, and of silk crepe or satin, it would be nice to wear under your best frocks.

No. 1936—One-Piece Cape—The pattern cuts in sizes small, medium and large, and for the medium size, 3¼ yards of 54-inch material is required. Duvetyn, wool cashmere and the soft pile fabrics are materials suggested if your wrap will be worn for general wear, and to top an evening or dinner frock it would be lovely made of velvet or metal brocade.

No. 1927—For School Miss—Slightly low of waist and Peter Pan collared is this charming little school dress. Patterns for which cut in sizes 6, 8, 10, 12 and 14 years. For the 8-year size 1⅝ yards of 40-inch material with ½ yard 22-inch contrasting with 2½ yards of ruffling is required. Of serge or wool jersey, this style would be warm and give excellent wear. Linen finished cotton and ginghams are also used a great deal.

The Blade will supply its readers with patterns of the above designs at the rate of 15 cents for each pattern. These patterns are stylish and perfect fitting. All seams allowed. Full directions for making. In ordering give number, size, age, etc.

MARTHA HOLDEN BOOKS OF FASHIONS issued quarterly, 10c a copy. Address: Pattern Department, The Blade, Toledo, Ohio.

MUTT AND JEFF— Presidential Candidate McAdoo Deals With a Shrewd Politician By "BUD" FISHER

MR. McADOO, THIS IS JEFF: SCAMPER OVER— I WANT TO SEE YOU RIGHT AWAY!
WHAT'S ON YOUR MIND, JEFF?
WE CAN'T BOTH GET THE DEMOCRATIC NOMINATION FOR PRESIDENT SO LET'S TAKE A GAMBLING CHANCE AND SEE WHICH ONE WITHDRAWS FROM THE RACE!
WILLIAM McADOO
76
THERE ARE TWO DECKS OF CARDS. YOU CUT THAT DECK AND I'LL CUT THIS ONE! HIGH CARD ARE YOU ON?
SURE! LOOK! I CUT A KING! LET ME SEE YOU BEAT IT! TEE HEE!
WELL, I DID! THERE'S AN ACE! TEE HEE!
MY WORD! SOME LUCK!
WELL, I LOSE! SO LONG!
SO LONG! LISTEN! WHEN I'M ELECTED I MAY APPOINT YOU MINISTER TO SAMOA!
AND THIS TRICK DECK ONLY COST ME ONE BERRY!
ALL ACE!

ARE DEAD IN 20TH CENTURY LIMITED CRASH

"Old Bill" Donovan, Baseball Star, Killed When Engineer Fails to Heed Stop Signals.

[illegible] caution signals [illegible] 15 minutes lost [illegible] section of New York [illegible] Twentieth Century [illegible] through a sleeping [illegible] of the preceding sec[illegible] nine lives and in[illegible] others, near For[illegible] N. Y., Dec. 9.

Among [illegible] was William E. [illegible]ovan, veteran base[illegible] manager of the New [illegible] club, who, with a [illegible] baseball notables [illegible]ident John A. Heydler [illegible]league, were en route [illegible] attend the baseball [illegible]ening there Monday.

Two Sections Are Late.

The first of the three [illegible] experienced engine [illegible] the second section was [illegible]. The first and the [illegible] 15 minutes late, [illegible] the second section, [illegible] plowed through an [illegible] had stalled on the [illegible]. The occupants, [illegible] men, W. S. Stratt[illegible]y and B. Maier, had [illegible]. As the next sec[illegible] the scene of the [illegible]w noticed the flam[illegible] and brought the [illegible] to see if help could [illegible] the occupants of [illegible]. While the train was [illegible] third section came [illegible] through the blinding [illegible] fog.

[illegible] warning flares and a [illegible]ically waving his [illegible] length away were [illegible] by Engineer Charles [illegible] Buffalo who was [illegible] oncoming engine.

Two Pullmans Overturned.

[illegible] were applied and the [illegible] but the terrific mo[illegible] carried the limited on [illegible] rear car of the standing [illegible] with such force that it over[illegible] two other Pullman sleepers. [illegible] construction alone saved [illegible] of their occupants, railroad [illegible] said.

[illegible] out of their berths by the [illegible] passengers of both trains [illegible] the work of extricating the [illegible] injured from the ill-fated [illegible]. Soon these forces were [illegible] by farmers from the nearby [illegible], who for a time with [illegible] supplied the only [illegible] there was.

[illegible] and axes were used to [illegible] through the debris of the [illegible] in an effort to reach [illegible] pinned [illegible]. A relief train sped on [illegible] Erie, Pa., 35 miles west, fol[illegible] by a wreck outfit.

[illegible] all the dead or some of the [illegible] seriously injured could be re[illegible] it was necessary to hack [illegible] the top of the telescoped car [illegible] "Bill" Donovan was among the [illegible] taken from the car. His body [illegible] discovered by Mr. Heydler.

Taken to Hospitals.

[illegible] more seriously injured were [illegible] to [illegible] hospitals and the dead [illegible] the morgue, while those less [illegible] hurt were carried on to [illegible] destinations.

[illegible] statement to newspapermen, [illegible] Patterson said he had [illegible] the yellow warning signals [illegible] the speed to [illegible] had accordingly [illegible] to 55 or 60 miles an [illegible]. The [illegible] flares, discernible a [illegible] away because of the [illegible] gave him time to avert [illegible] he said. He estimated [illegible] making 20 miles an [illegible] struck the section in [illegible].

Would Ban Sale of 'Flaming' Books

[illegible] of books "of a sala[illegible] for purely pecuniary [illegible] condemned by executive [illegible] of the National Associa[illegible] Book Publishers, which com[illegible] of the country's book [illegible] meeting to discuss [illegible] for censorship.

[illegible] urged publishers [illegible] honesty and sincerity by [illegible] their names on all title-[illegible] recommended uniform state [illegible] obscene books and sug[illegible] the New York statute [illegible] improved by paralleling [illegible] statute which governs [illegible] mails."

"Hearing Restored in Twenty Four Hours"

Hearing Results Secured in One Day by Use of Virex, Formerly Known As Rattle Snake Oil.

Deafness or Catarrh need not be [illegible] since the discov[illegible] known physician. [illegible] is [illegible]sible for some of the [illegible] cases of deafness to [illegible] a day's time by the [illegible] prescription former[illegible] Rattle Snake Oil. This [illegible] treatment is [illegible]ucting with wide suc[illegible] all over the country.

[illegible]. D. Ingle, a Nebraska resident, [illegible] years old, says, "I have used the [illegible] treatment for only two weeks and [illegible] hearing is restored perfectly. The [illegible] was almost instantaneous and [illegible] noises have disap[illegible]. My Catarrh, a case of many [illegible] years standing, is improving won[illegible]fully."

This compound, which is known [illegible] Virex, is easily used at home and [illegible] seems to work almost like magic in [illegible] rapidity, on people of all ages. So confident are we that Virex [illegible] cure you, that we offer to send a large $2 bottle for only $1 on 10 days' free trial. If the results are not satisfactory, it costs you noth[illegible].

Send no money — just your name and address to the Dale Laboratories, 609 Gray Bldg., Kansas City, Mo., and the treatment will be sent at once. Use it according to simple directions. If at the end of 10 days your hearing is not restored, your head noises gone entirely, send it back and your money will be refunded without question. This offer is fully guaranteed so write today and give this wonderful compound a trial. —Advertisement

Neighborhood News

"I HOPE HE DONT"
"ARE YOU SURE HE WILL LAND ON THE PILLOWS"
MR AND MRS JONES ENTERTAINED LAST WEEK AT AN OPEN AIR RESCUE PARTY IN HONOR OF THEIR SON WILLIE.
F. FOX

BAPTIST PARSON SEES WAVERING MODERNIST AS RELIGIOUS CUCKOO

Dr. W. H. Faunce, president of Brown university, and other modernists in religion were characterized as "religious cuckoos" by Dr. Thomas Shields, Toronto, at the third of the Baptist fundamentalist meetings in New York.

Dr. Shields, head of the Baptist Bible Union, previously stated that the conferring of a degree by a Baptist university on Dr. Faunce was a "disgrace to the Baptist denomination." Dr. Faunce's reply that fundamentalists were likely to slough off the main body of the Baptists and form another denomination brought forth the assertion from Dr. Shields that the union would not get out of the denomination. The modernists, he asserted, were waiting for his group in the denomination "to build colleges and schools, pay off the debts and then get out."

"We will do nothing of the sort," Dr. Shields declared. "The fundamentalists throw down the gauntlet to Dr. Faunce and all his kind. We are willing to fight this issue to a finish with these religious cuckoos until they no longer foul our nests."

Dr. William B. Riley, Minneapolis, in a speech defying modernists, asserted there could be no acceptance of any terms dictated by "overlords who deny the Scriptures."

Dr. R. E. Neighbour, Elyria, O., was the first speaker at the conference to criticize other denominations. The churches which do not require submersion in their baptismal rites, he said, are ignoring the symbolism of the Bible.

Upholding traditional beliefs of Baptists, Dr. Neighbour presented a picture of heaven in which God sits upon an actual throne, with a rainbow encircling it, a sea of glass before it and a vast throng of angels surrounding him.

Elephant Spreads Terror

A runaway circus elephant caused a reign of terror by smashing the doors of many homes in the night. It was recaptured at dawn.

Mr. Gallagher Weds Movie Actress— Absolutely, Positively, Mr. Shean

"Ed" Gallagher of the team of Gallagher and Shean, acted the last line of their famous song last week, when, in all the solemnity possible in a hotel sun parlor, he stood up to be married to Ann Luther, motion picture actress.

Judge Albert S. Mead, important and awesome, stood before the couple at the Pickwick Arms in Greenwich and asked the time honored question:

"Do you take this woman to be your lawful wedded wife, to love, honor and cherish through sickness and health, joy and sorrow, till death does you part?"

Said Mr. Gallagher:

"Absolutely, Mr. ——, er, I mean, of course."

Ann Luther; a blushing bride, grinned, but she could hardly restrain outright laughter when, asked if he would endow her with all his worldly goods, Mr. Gallagher replied:

"Positively."

The wedding was small, but gay.

Miss Luther was dressed in black satin with green embroidery and wore violets and something more than $10,000 worth of jewelry, including an enormous solitaire diamond, a gift of the bridegroom.

Mrs. Gallagher said the romance began at the Fox studios, where she was producing a play. Gallagher was working on another picture.

This was last August, only a few days after Mrs. Gallagher had procured a divorce from the actor.

But Gallagher fell ill, his bride said, and when he called in Dr. Royal Copeland the latter said he must have a nurse.

Ann admitted that by that time she loved Mr. Gallagher and she volunteered.

BERTHS PLANNED FOR AIR CRAFT

Passengers Expected to Sleep 'Peacefully' While Flying.

Aerial sleepers in which passengers will slumber peacefully as they travel from one city to another between dusk and dawn, will provide the de luxe transportation of the not far distant future, the American Society of Mechanical Engineers' convention was told last week by Archibald and Donald R. Black, aeronautical engineers of Garden City, N. Y.

Berths for airplanes have not been designed because there has been no need for them as yet, they said. But the rapid development of commercial flying ultimately will necessitate their construction, they added.

Possibly within 10 years, they said, at least 50 airplanes will fly to and from New York and Chicago daily. While immediate competition will be limited to the transportation of mail and packages, the engineers declared, the airplanes ultimately will compete with railroad trains in passenger service.

Message System Planned.

In immediate prospect, the Blacks reported, was a night message carrying system in competition with telegraphic night letters. An airplane carrying only 450 pounds of mail, less than one-fourth its capacity, could carry a night letter between New York and Chicago at a cost of 0.01188 cents.

"To this must be added," the report continued, "the cost of messenger service and the two-cent postage stamp demanded by the government. On this basis, the air line could carry signed letters of perhaps 1,000 words from New York to Chicago for 34 cents, using messenger delivery, or 22 cents using the postoffice delivery system. Each message would be collected at the close of the business day and delivered before 8 or 9 o'clock the following morning."

The report suggested that the telegraph companies possibly could cooperate with the air delivery project by handling the collection and delivery of the messages.

Passenger Fares High.

Passenger fares on airplanes, it was brought out, will continue high until large numbers of airplanes ply given routes. The Blacks declared a well established air line can now profitably transport passengers from New York to Cleveland for a few cents less than $37.

"Engineers have found that the use of sleeping berths instead of seats reduces the passenger capacity to about half," said the report. "Whether or not a better solution can be found they do not know, but some of the earlier problems since solved looked more difficult than this one."

Birth Control Clinic Operated in New York

Announcement that a birth control clinic has been operating successfully in Fifth avenue since last January was made at the annual meeting of the American Birth Control league.

Secrecy has been maintained, Mrs. Margaret Sanger said, because it was felt the project should be given a thorough trial and its value proved before an announcement was made.

"There are two classes for which we care," Mrs. Sanger stated, "those who are suffering from transmissible diseases, such as insanity, epilepsy and feeble-mindedness, and women who are affected with tuberculosis, heart or kidney disease and deformities."

The Latest Markets

Of outstanding importance among developments affecting financial and commodity markets during the week ended Dec. 7 was the message of President Coolidge to congress.

The reaction to the program of tax reduction referred to by the President and which he considers the most important issue upon which congress may act, was entirely favorable from business men and the public at large, the only dissenting voices being those of a well-known type of politician and admirers of such.

The New York Stock market ruled strong throughout the week. An earlier tendency to await the message gave way in the latter days to pronounced strength in which eagerness to buy stocks became manifest, first on the part of professionals and on Friday on the part of the public.

The public interest in the stock market is believed to have been revived by strength of the last five weeks plus the many favorable views expressed concerning present business conditions and the outlook for 1924. The country abounds with prosperity, the President told congress. Judge Gary earlier in the week had said 1924 should prove a better year than 1923.

With the public becoming active on the buying side of the market, it is to be expected that strength will continue. Stock market operators are not in the habit of unloading their holdings on a thin market, but rather at times when there are plenty of buyers. If that condition fails to materialize shortly, no alarm will be felt as to the immediate course of prices.

Immediately following the President's message rail shares came into prominence, New York Central among others rising to a new high mark for the year. The President's suggestion that legislation making voluntary consolidation possible rather than action to force consolidation upon the carriers sounded sensible and was in line with what the financial community expected from a clear minded economist. In pointing out that rail rates must provide a "fair return" upon valuation as fixed by the commerce commission, else unconstitutional confiscation of private property would ensue, the President properly informed at least a few in his audience of a constitutional provision which, judging by their public utterances, they did not know exists.

The average price of 20 rails advanced $1.34 for the week and at $82.43 Friday at the close was in new high ground on the present move. The average of 20 industrial stocks advanced $1.46, closing Friday at $93.80 or 10 cents above the peak point reached on the August-September rally from the lows of spring and summer. The rails for some time have been above the peak of the late summer rally. Thus both groups, constituting the general market, have given the final confirmation to the fact that a bull market is in progress. Whether the general upward trend is to continue for days, weeks, months, a year or more is not indicated and opinions differ.

The effect of the President's message on the grain market was not so marked as in security trading. Evidently some grain traders expected drastic government action of an uneconomic nature to peg the wheat price. This group was disappointed and some selling occurred. However, earlier in the week wheat had advanced about 4 cents from the lows of the previous week and at the close Friday was well above the close the previous Friday. Visible supply dropped and encouraged bulls who had been saying it soon would. Sentiment at the week-end was bearish and it was evident an attempt probably would be made shortly to show profits for the bears. Here again opinions differed as to the success of undertaking. There was little action in corn other than ordinary.

Revised crop estimates and heavy profit taking created unsettlement in the cotton market and a reaction of 2½ cents from the recent high levels. The revised estimates, some of which placed the crop 250,000 to 500,000 bales above the low estimates of mid-November were said to represent nothing more than a swing of sentiment from the minimum to the maximum of recent estimates. Estimates recently have ranged between approximately 9,500,000 and 10,000,000 bales, with the latter figure in favor during the week's profit taking. All indications, however, point to a healthy cotton market for some months to come with weakness the exception.

Since the last week in October, the market value of 233 leading stock issues has increased $648,000,000. This aggregate is still $1,000,800,000 under the 1919 peak. However, it is well over $3,000,000,000 more than the value of these same stocks at the bottom of the 1921 depression. These facts are brought out in an analysis just completed by the Standard Statistics Co. of New York. This analysis places the present market value of these stocks at $12,460,000,000 as compared with $11,776,000,000 during the last week in October, and $9,247,000,000 in August, 1921.

Grain

Toledo—Wheat, cash, $1.10@1.11. Corn, cash, 80@81c. Oats, cash, 49½@59½c. Barley, cash, 73c. Rye, No. 2, cash, 67c. Clover seed, cash, $13.00; March, $13.25. Alsike, cash, $9.45; Dec., $9.45; March, $9.75. Timothy, cash, $3.75; Dec., $3.75; March, $3.95.

Chicago—Wheat, Dec., $1.03⅜; May, $1.09⅛; July, $1.07¼. Corn, Dec., 73⅜c; May, 74½c; July, 75⅝c. Oats, Dec., 43c; May, 45⅞c. Rye, Dec., 68c; May, 74⅜c.

Produce

Butter — Fancy creamery, 1-lb. prints, 57c; solid pack, 56c; nut margarine, 26@26½c.

Cheese — Fancy brick, 30@31c; Michigan, 29½@30c; Vermont, 35c; Longhorn, 31@32c.

Eggs—Candled, 53c; selects, 62c; storage, 34@37c.

Bacon — Fat, 14½c; lean, 24c; wide, 6 to 8 lbs., 19½c; 9 to 10 lbs., 18½c; 11 to 12 lbs., 16½c; 13 to 15 lbs., 14½c. Hams—18c. Lard—13½c.

Live Poultry — Ducks, 18c; geese, 18@20c; turkeys, 30@35c; hens, 20@22c; light hens, 13@15c; Leghorn broilers, 16@17c; broilers, 20@22c; stags, 12@14c.

Hides—No. 1, 5c; No. 2, 4c; bull, 3c; green calf, No. 1, 12c; No. 2, 10½c; kip, 10c; No. 2 kip, 8½; cured hides, No. 1, 6c; No. 2, 5c; horse hides, $3.00.

Cleveland—Butter, extra in tub lots, 57@58c; extra firsts, 56@58c; firsts, 55@57c; packing stock, 32@35c; standard, 55@57c; prints, 1c a pound extra. Eggs—French gathered northern extras, 58c a dozen; extra firsts, 56c; Ohio firsts, 53c; western firsts, 51c; refrigerated extra, 32c; firsts, 29c. Oleomargarine—Prices to retailers: Nut oleo, 21@23c a pound; high grade, made of animal oil, 26@26½c; lower grades, 18@19c. Cheese—Old York state, 28@29c a pound; brick, 28½@29c; fancy Swiss, 41@43c; limburger, 28@30c. Poultry—Live, fat fowls, 25c a pound; springers, 23c; Leghorn fowls, 15c; old roosters, 14@15c; turkeys, 35@37c; geese, 23@24c; heavy white ducks, 24@25c; light colored ducks, 20@22c; medium fowls, 22@23c; lights, 17@19c. Rabbits, $3.75@4.00 a dozen; Jacks, $5.00@6.00 a dozen. Sweet potatoes—Virginia, $4.25 a barrel; Delaware, $2.10@2.25 a hamper; Tennessee, Nancy Halls, $2.10 a hamper; New Jersey, $2.25 a hamper. Potatoes—Michigan round whites, $1.50@1.75 a 150-pound sack; Wisconsin whites, $1.70 a 150-pound sack; branded Wisconsin red, $1.40 a 120-pound sack; Ohio, $1.75@2.00 a 150-pound sack; New York, $2.25.

Chicago—Poultry, alive, unchanged; fowls, 14@20½c; springs, 18c; roosters, 12½c; geese, 17c; turkeys, 22c. Potatoes steady except russets, which are weak; receipts, 71 cars; Wisconsin sacked round whites, $1.00@1.10; bulk, $1.30@1.40; Minnesota and North Dakota sacked Red River Ohios, U. S. number one and partly graded, 90c@$1.10; sacked round whites, 90c@$1.00; Idaho sacked russets, U. S. number one, $1.60@1.80. Butter lower; creamery extras, 53c; standards, 48¾c; extra firsts, 49½@52c; firsts, 45½@47½c; seconds, 42½@43½c. Eggs—Lower; receipts, 3,124 cases; firsts, 45@48c; ordinary firsts, 37@40c.

Live Stock

Cleveland—Cattle—Receipts, 500; market slow; choice dry fed yearlings, $9.50@10.00; fair to good yearlings, $7.50@8.50; choice handyweight butcher steers, $7.50@8.50; fair to good butchers, $5.50@6.50; choice heavy dry fed steeers, $8.00@9.00; fair to good heavy and plain steers, $7.50@8.50; common and lights, butcher steers, $4.25@5.25; choice heifers, $6.00@7.00; fair to good heifers, $4.00@5.25; choice cows, $4.50@5.25; fair to good cows, $3.50@4.50; common cows, canners and cutters, $1.00@2.00; choice handyweight bulls, $5.25@6.25; choice bologna bulls, $2.75@3.75. Calves—Receipts, 200; market 50 cents lower; good to choice veal calves, $11.00@12.00; fair to good, $5.00@9.00. Sheep and lambs—Receipts, 1,000; market steady; good to choice spring lambs, $13.00@13.50; fair to good, $10.00@12.00; good to choice sheep, $6.00@7.00; good to choice ewes, $5.00@6.00; common, $2.00@3.00. Hogs—Receipts, 5,000; market steady; yorkers, $7.00; heavies and mediums, $7.15; pigs and lights, $6.50; roughs, $6.00; stags, $4.50.

Pittsburgh — Cattle — Receipts, 3,500; steady; steers, $9.50@10.00; heifers, $7.00@8.00; cows, $5.00@6.25. Hogs—Receipts, 12,000; lower; heavies, $7.00@7.10; heavy yorkers, $7.00@7.15; light yorkers, $6.50@6.90; pigs, $6.00@6.75. Sheep and lambs—Receipts, 4,000; steady; top sheep, $7.75; top lambs, $13.50. Calves—Receipts, 1,200; steady; top, $13.50.

Chicago — (U. S. Department of Agriculture)—Hogs — Receipts, 85,600; 15@25c lower; bulk good and choice 210 to 325-pound butchers, $6.75@6.90; 160 to 190-pound averages, $6.55@6.70; bulk packing sows, $6.40@6.50; slaughter pigs, 25c lower; desirable strong weights, $5.75@6.00.

Indianapolis — Hogs — Receipts, 9,000; steady to 10c lower; heavies, $6.85@6.90; lights, $6.75@6.85; top, $6.90; pigs, $5.00@6.25. Cattle—Receipts, 1,200; slow and lower; steers, $6.00@9.50; beef cows, $4.00@5.50; heifers, $4.00@8.50. Calves—Receipts, 400; steady; veals, $7.00@13.50. Sheep—Receipts, 50; steady; sheep, $3.00@4.50; lambs, $8.00@12.00.

East Buffalo — Cattle — Receipts, 4,500; yearlings and Christmas grades active and strong; good cows steady to strong; canners and bulls steady; others 25@50c lower; prime steers, $9.00@12.00; shippings steers and butchers, $7.50@9.25; yearlings, $11.00@13.00; heifers, $5.00@8.00; cows, fair to choice, $2.50@6.50; canners and cutters, $1.75@2.50; bulls, $2.75@5.60; stockers and feeders, $4.25@6.50; fresh cows and springers active and steady; $35.00@125.00 per head. Calves—Receipts, 2,800; active and strong, $4.00@13.00. Hogs — Receipts, 30,000; active, 15@25c lower; heavy, $7.10@7.25; mixed, $7.10; yorkers and light yorkers and pigs, $6.50@6.75; roughs, $5.75; stags, $3.50@4.50. Sheep and lambs—Receipts, 20,000; active; lambs, $7.50@13.25; yearlings, $7.00@10.50; 50c higher; wethers, $8.00@8.25; 25c higher; ewes, $2.00@7.50; 25c higher; mixed sheep, $7.50@7.75; 25c higher.

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WE PAY $50 A WEEK and expenses and give a Ford auto to men to introduce poultry and stock compounds. Imperial Co., D-47, Parsons, Kan.

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RUMMAGE sales make $50 daily. We start you. Representatives wanted everywhere. Wholesale Distributors, Dept. 119, 609 Division St., Chicago.

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FRUIT TREES direct to planters in large or small lots by express, freight or parcel post. It will pay you to get our prices before buying. Free 68 page catalog. Peaches, apples, plums, pears, cherries, grapes, nuts, berries, pecans, vines. Ornamental trees, vines and shrubs. Tennessee Nursery Co., Box 132, Cleveland, Tenn.

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125 Acres—Season's Crops
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Good income, comfortable winter assured; only 1½ miles depot, town, all advantages; good markets; productive dark loam fields, brook watered pasture; 60 apple and plum trees; comfortable 6-room house, running water, good 70-ft. basement barn, granary, poultry house. Worth must sell, $1900; horse, 9 cows, and calves, furniture, cream separator, crops included to settle now. Less than half cash. Details page 25 Illus. Catalog Bargains—many states. Copy free. STROUT FARM AGENCY, 150-S Nassau St., New York City.

SAYS FRONTIERS ARE IN CITIES

Presbyterian Educator Asserts Real Borders in Slums.

The American frontiers are not along the shifting frontiers of the West, but exist also in the foreign sections of the great American cities, says Rev. Fred Eastman of New York, director of education for the Presbyterian Board of National Missions, in an address before the National Presbyterian conference in Cleveland.

"It has been less than 100 years," said Mr. Eastman, "since a school board in Ohio passed this resolution addressed to some young men: 'You are welcome to use the school house to debate all proper questions in. But such things as railroads and telegraphs are impossible and rank infidelity. There is nothing in the word of God about them. If God had designed that his intelligent creatures should travel at the frightful speed of 15 miles an hour by steam, He would have foretold it by the mouth of His holy prophets. It is a device of Satan to carry the souls of the faithful down to hell.'

"The railroads and telegraphs came in spite of the fears of the trembling saints of those days. And largely because the railroads and telegraphs have come America of today is altogether a different country.

"More than 30,000,000 of immigrants have poured into this country during the last century. The majority of them have colonized around great manufacturing centers of the East and Middle West and are today moulding for better or worse the social and spiritual life of this part of America.

"The task of Presbyterian national missionaries is to go out upon the social and spiritual frontiers of this nation, the frontiers in the West and the frontiers in the city, immigrant and industrial sections of the East, and to draw these millions of new Americans together in Christian fellowship."

OPERA SINGER OFFERS DUET WITH CANARY

Says Bird Taught Her How to Sing Selection From Rigoletto.

Florence Macbeth, soprano, with the Chicago Opera Co., recently joined in song with feathered song birds in the show of the International Roller Canary Breeders' association.

Miss Macbeth, who admitted she had taken lessons from a canary, consented to sing in competition with canaries.

Members of the association, who heard Miss Macbeth sing "Caro Nome" in "Rigoletto," thought they detected the technique of the roller canary in her trill and asked her about it. She acknowledged that she had taken lessons for "Caro Nome" from a canary she had possessed in Germany.

"I, for my part, taught him a number of things in turn," said Miss Macbeth, "including the vice of drinking coffee. He used to beg for it. But he taught me what is perhaps my best song in 'Rigoletto.'"

Miss Macbeth sang "Charming Bird," by David, to an audience comprising English norwiches, colored yorkshires, Manchester coppies and Scotch francies. She also engaged in a spirited trilling duet with "Music Master," a feathered artist from San Francisco. Listeners said that while both artists preserved their individuality, their performances had much in common.

Art Dealer Bought Man's Ashes in Urn

Opening a brass box which he bought a year ago as part of a miscellaneous collection of articles, an English dealer was astonished to find an urn with an inscription indicating that it contained the ashes of a man named Abraham Knowles who was cremated in Philadelphia in 1898.

CARLSBAD CAVE NATURAL PALACE

New National Monument Comprises 719 Acres in New Mexico.

A palace of nature has been preserved by President Coolidge's recent proclamation establishing the Carlsbad Cave National monument, 25 miles southwest of Carlsbad, New Mexico. Government experts traveled several miles through underground passages, no one of which was explored to its end. They descended vertically about 800 feet but the depth of the cave is unknown.

So far as known no limestone cavern exists whose chambers approach those of Carlsbad cave. The internal decorations rival in variety, beauty and magnitude those of any cave heretofore described. The chambers are of phenomenal size and the deposits of travertine so voluminous and varied in form as to be of scientific as well as scenic interest.

The new national monument comprises an area of 719 acres of land. The cave, discovered 22 years ago, was first known as "bat cave" because it was the habitat of thousands of bats most of which have been driven out.

Fierce Wolves Invade Northern Portugal

Attacks by wolves are becoming frequent in Northern Portugal, and the inhabitants of many villages and hamlets are becoming terror-stricken as a result.

Although it is early in the winter for such occurrences, the facts that much snow has fallen and the weather has been very cold are believed responsible for their fierce depredations.

A woman at Cela was hoeing in a field near her home when a large she-wolf attacked her. She endeavored to beat off the animal with her hoe, and a desperate fight followed. Neighbors came to her assistance and killed the animal.

Anti-Blight Chestnut Trees, Experts' Goal

To combat chestnut blight which is now sweeping through the East and South Atlantic states and threatening to destroy entirely the American chestnut, forestry specialists of the department of agriculture are conducting experiments to find a species that will be a substitute for the American species and resist the blight.

One of the department's agricultural explorers is searching the Himalaya uplands for new species and varieties of chestnut to try out in this country. Two small plantings of a Chinese chestnut have been made on the Natural Bridge National forest in Virginia, and two plantings of an Indian chestnut have been made in the Florida National forest.

An Indian chestnut from the mountains of Bengal is looked upon with favor and a Japanese chestnut has been found to be a good blight resister, but yields a bitter tasting nut.

A stamp collection in London was recently insured for $10,000,000.

Stops COLDS — La Grippe, Influenza, Pneumonia

Keep strong. Be healthy and free from winter complaints. Hill's Cascara Bromide Quinine is the quickest acting, most dependable cold remedy. What Hill's does for millions it will do for you. Get red box bearing Mr. Hill's portrait. Price 30 cents.

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How to Stop Sour Stomach

Chronic With Many People — Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets Bring Quick Comfort — Sweeten and Stop Acid, Sour Risings and Such Dyspeptic Distress.

When the fact is considered that even careful people, those who follow diet rules, get attacks of indigestion, no argument is needed to recommend the best means of relief. Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets are used by lawyers, doctors, teachers, by business men, high livers, society women, industrial workers, clerks, and the worst abused stomachs in the world, those of a host of travelers.

"For thirty years people have learned that they may eat what they like or what is set before them, and no matter what the condition of the stomach, if due to dyspepsia, these wonderful tablets stop gassiness and sour risings, they give the stomach the alkaline effect which overcomes acidity and thus they either avoid distress after eating or else they quickly relieve it. Be fortified. Get a 60-cent box of Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets at any drug store and arm yourself against indigestion.

—Advertisement.

BELGIANS FIND VICTORY IN WORK

The Blade presents here the ninth of a series of interviews—one each week — with outstanding figures in international life. They will be devoted to topics which are now of the most vital interest.—Editor's Note.

BY DREW PEARSON.

THE secret of national prosperity is not wealth of raw materials, or expansive farmlands, or reparations payments, but merely work.

That formula was given by Georges Theunis, prime minister of Belgium, in reply to my question, "Why is your country prosperous?"

I have condensed his answer to three lines, but M. Theunis took an hour to give it.

Georges Theunis lives his words. I found him in his office when government officials in most countries are still at breakfast. I was told that 8 P. M. still found him there.

Two years ago, when Belgium grew tired of waiting for German reparations and began, without foreign aid, to set her devastated house in order, she looked around for a business man to guide her in her gigantic task. Georges Theunis was selected—because he was a worker.

Born of a Belgian military leader and educated in Belgium's military college, Theunis early gave up his rank and became an electrical engineer. As such, he directed the construction of Belgium's foremost electrical power project at Charleroi, and then stepped into the management of Baron Empain's Industrial bank, which owns and operates steam and electric railways from Damascus and Astrakhan to Paris and Peru. Now in his 50th year, he is prime minister.

Secret of Prosperity.

I had asked M. Theunis one question. Belgium, I had pointed out, was one of the smallest countries in Europe, had the densest population in the world, had been ravished by the war, and yet was most prosperous. What was the secret? And M. Theunis had replied very simply:

"We like to work." And smiling, he continued, "Why shouldn't we? What greater joy is there in life?

"Perhaps it is because we have had to work all of our lives. If you go back in our history you will find that we have been conquered by this country and that—the Dutch, the Germans, Napoleon—traded back and forth—kept under foreign yoke. It has sharpened our wits. The government has always been the people's enemy, and even now, with a government of their own, they still grumble—as I have cause to know." He grinned ruefully, and then added in more optimistic tone, "But perhaps it is a good thing. Criticism makes us government officials more efficient."

M. Theunis hesitated.

"You will excuse me if I do not answer this question—how do you say in English—suddenly. This is the first time it was asked of me. But I think also our prosperity is due to our position as a nerve center to Europe. We are central—between France, Holland, Germany, with England just across the channel. Trade enters our ports and passes through our canals to Europe. We feed the rich Rhine valley, south Germany, northern France and even Czecho-Slovakia and Austria. Antwerp ranks third among the ports of the world—next to New York and London."

Belgium a Nerve Center.

M. Theunis was talking eagerly, earnestly, using short, punchy sentences.

"So we are a nerve center—but that is all. We have not much else. God gave your country many raw materials. To Belgium he gave little—some coal, soil to grow flax, much rock and a great deal of sand. With these we do what we can. From the sand we make glass, which we sell to you. From the rock we make cement, which we sell to France and Holland. From the flax we make linen which we sell to most of Europe. And with our coal, and the iron ore imported from Sweden we make iron and steel, which we sell to England, to South America and to the Orient.

"Everything else we import — 75 per cent of our food, and most of it from America. And here is something which should interest you." He picked up a cumbersome volume of customs reports and ran his finger through the summaries. "Last year we imported from the United States, material — chiefly food — worth 1,615,040,000 francs. On this we charged you a duty of only one per cent."

M. Theunis paused significantly, and gave me time to ask, "And what did we charge you for exports sent into our country?"

"Ah!" He shrugged his shoulders. "I prefer to let you figure for yourself."

M. Theunis was wise. I did try to figure it for myself, and after hours of fruitless poring over tariff schedules, gave it up. I did find, however, that the chief articles of Belgium import into the United States—glass, linen and artificial silk—were charged a duty between 30 and 60 per cent, according to quantity and quality.

"I don't know that I am answering your question," M. Theunis continued, "but I think the secret of our prosperity, if you must call it a secret, as I said, is work. And if I may boast a little, I think we Belgians are—I do not know the English word—but we are like the cat—always we land on our feet." He illustrated with his four fingers upon the top of his desk.

Belgians Made Good.

"I saw it in England during the war." (M. Theunis had performed a remarkable service for his country as chief buyer of all war supplies in England.) "There I saw my people, exiled, in a strange land—at first, lost. But not for long. They got jobs. They made good. Some of them established factories for themselves. Some built up trading positions. In the munition factories, especially, they made good. And here again I can illustrate the Belgian attitude toward work. When they turned out too many shells, the British workmen said 'Go slow; make the job last; you're making it hard for the rest of us.' You see, that's the difference. When we work, we work. We put all our energy into it.

"After the war Belgium had lost everything. We had been occupied by the enemy and in part destroyed. Also we had lost our trade contacts. We are a commercial nation. And our markets, our agents, our old customers—all were gone. Our country had been a prisoner—and we emerged, at the armistice, like a prisoner character and health and confidence broken. We were free, but that was all.

"At first we blinked a little at this new freedom. It was strange to us. But—" he illustrated again with his fingers—"we landed on all four feet.

"The politicians, from Lloyd George to Clemenceau, made grandiose promises—we have since discovered that they meant nothing—that Belgium should be paid in full. Your country gave more than promises. You gave food and credit.

"But we did not wait for reparations. We went to work.

They Like to Work.

"We like to work. And today the result is—well, here are some figures. Ninety-seven per cent of our devastated farmland restored and planted in crops; 1,419 railroad stations or train sheds rebuilt; 1,100 kilometer of railroad track relaid; our coal production greater than before the war; the railroads now carrying 75 per cent of their pre-war traffic; most of the 100,000 houses, destroyed or badly damaged, repaired or replaced; blast furnaces running at about two-thirds of their pre-war capacity; trade on the whole good; no unemployment. Above all, the standard of living is much higher. Taking it altogether, we have not done badly.

"I hope I am not boasting—but by labor, brains and courage, we have built up this little country almost to what it was before the war."

Now the prime minister paused and gave me a chance to ask:

"How do you manage to sell your iron and steel to England when she is one of the world's great metallurgic countries?"

"It seems strange, doesn't it," M. Theunis mused. "England became the workshop of the world during the war. With her merchant marine she kept up her trade contracts. We lost ours. But today she has 1,000,000 men idle, while we are short of labor. I suppose the answer is low exchange, first. Again— our workmen do not say, 'Go slow.' The eight-hour day is not popular here, even with labor. And our business men do not go to work at 10 and stop for tea at four. Finally—thank goodness—we have not acquired the week-end habit. I think those are the reasons."

Taxes on Increase.

M. Theunis' enthusiasm was so contagious that I had forgotten that the interviewer must play the role of skeptic, producing his subject with thorny questions. Finally, I woke up to this fact and asked if the Belgian burden of taxation was not exceedingly heavy.

"Yes, and it now becomes my pleasant job as prime minister to increase it." M. Theunis made a wry face. "Each subject pays 305 francs on the average, which is not much in gold—about $17—but a lot for Belgium."

"And why is your exchange so low?" I queried.

German Marks Again.

"Ah, that is a sad story. I will tell it to you. It begins when we took back our country after the armistice. We found it flooded with German marks—about 6,000,000,000 of them. These the Germans had forced upon the people, not at par, but at 25 centimes above par. And our government had to redeem them. What else could we do? We could not let the people suffer individually.

"So we bought them up at 1 franc 25 centimes, though they were worth only 80 centimes at the time. And we have them yet, carefully stored away in the treasury across the street, 6,100,000,000 of them, and they are worth today—I suppose a few hundred dollars. If your government desires some for the Smithsonian Institute, let me know.

"That is the fundamental reason why our currency is low."

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PRESIDENT COOLIDGE FAVORS WORLD COURT, OPPOSES BONUS

Following is the complete text of President Coolidge's message delivered to Congress:

Since the close of the last congress the nation has lost President Harding. The world knew his kindness and his humanity, his greatness and his character.

He has left his mark upon history.

He has made justice more certain and peace more secure. The surpassing tribute paid to his memory as he was borne across the continent to rest at last at home revealed the place he held in the hearts of the American people. But this is not the occasion for extended reference to the man or his work. In this presence, among those who knew and loved him, that is unnecessary. But we who were associated with him could not resume together the functions of our office without pausing for a moment, and in his memory reconsecrating ourselves to the service of our country. He is gone. We remain. It is our duty, under the inspiration of his example, to take up the burdens which he was permitted to lay down, and to develop and support the wise principles of government which he represented.

Foreign Affairs.

For us peace reigns everywhere. We desire to perpetuate it always by granting full justice to others and requiring of others full justice to ourselves.

Our country has one cardinal principle to maintain in its foreign policy. It is an American principle. It must be an American policy. We attend to our own affairs, conserve our own strength, and protect the interests of our own citizens; but we recognize thoroughly our obligation to help others, reserving to the decision of our own judgment the time, the place, and the method. We realize the common bond of humanity. We know the inescapable law of service.

Our country has definitely refused to adopt and ratify the covenant of the League of Nations. We have not felt warranted in assuming the responsibilities which its members have assumed. I am not proposing any change in this policy; neither is the Senate. The incident, so far as we are concerned, is closed. The League exists as a foreign agency. We hope it will be helpful. But the United States sees no reason to limit its own freedom and independence of action by joining it. We shall do well to recognize this basic fact in all national affairs and govern ourselves accordingly.

World Court.

Our foreign policy has always been guided by two principles. The one is the avoidance of permanent political alliances which would sacrifice our proper independence. The other is the peaceful settlement of controversies between nations. By example and by treaty we have advocated arbitration. For nearly 25 years we have been a member of The Hague Tribunal, and have long sought the creation of a permanent World Court of Justice. I am in full accord with both of these policies. I favor the establishment of such a court intended to include the whole world. That is, and has long been, an American policy.

Pending before the Senate is a proposal that this Government give its support of the Permanent Court of International Justice, which is a new and somewhat different plan. This is not a partisan question. It should not assume an artificial importance. The court is merely a convenient instrument of adjustment to which we could go, but to which we could not be brought. It should be discussed with entire candor, not by a political but by a judicial method, without pressure and without prejudice. Partisanship has no place in our foreign relations. As I wish to see a court established, and as the proposal presents the only practical plan on which many nations have ever agreed, though it may not meet every desire, I therefore commend it to the favorable consideration of the Senate, with the proposed reservations clearly indicating our refusal to adhere to the League of Nations.

Russia.

Our diplomatic relations, lately so largely interrupted, are now being resumed, but Russia presents notable difficulties. We have every desire to see that great people, who are our traditional friends, restored to their position among the nations of the earth. We have relieved their pitiable destitution with an enormous charity. Our Government offers no objection to the carrying on of commerce by our citizens with the people of Russia. Our Government does not propose, however, to enter into relations with another regime which refuses to recognize the sanctity of international obligations. I do not propose to barter away for the privilege of trade any of the cherished rights of humanity. I do not propose to make merchandise of any American principles. These rights and principles must go wherever the sanctions of our Government go.

But while the favor of America is not for sale, I am willing to make very large concessions for the purpose of rescuing the people of Russia. Already encouraging evidences of returning to the ancient ways of society can be detected. But more are needed. Whenever there appears any disposition to compensate our citizens who were despoiled, and to recognize that debt contracted with our Government, not by the Czar, but by the newly formed Republic of Russia; whenever the active spirit of enmity to our institutions is abated; whenever there appear work mete for repentance; our country ought to be the first to go to the economic and moral rescue of Russia. We have every desire to help and no desire to injure. We hope the time is near at hand when we can act.

Debt.

The current debt and interest due from foreign Governments, exclusive of the British debt of $4,600,000,000, is about $7,200,000,000. I do not favor the cancellation of this debt, but I see no objection to adjusting it in accordance with the principle adopted for the British debt. Our country would not wish to assume the role of an oppressive creditor, but would maintain the principle that financial obligations between nations are likewise moral obligations which international faith and honor require should be discharged.

Our Government has a liquidated claim against Germany for the expense of the army of occupation of over $255,000,000. Besides this, the Mixed Claims Commission have before them about 12,500 claims of American citizens, aggregating about $1,225,000,000. These claims have already been reduced by a recent decision, but there are valid claims reaching well toward $500,000,000. Our thousands of citizens with credits due them of hundreds of millions of dollars have no redress save in the action of our Government. These are very substantial interests, which it is the duty of our Government to protect as best it can. That course I propose to pursue.

It is for these reasons that we have a direct interest in the economic recovery of Europe. They are enlarged by our desire for the stability of civilization and the welfare of humanity. That we are making sacrifices to that end none can deny. Our deferred interest alone amounts to a million dollars every day. But recently we offered to aid with our advice and counsel. We have reiterated our desire to see France paid and Germany revived. We have proposed disarmament. We have earnestly sought to compose differences and restore peace. We shall persevere in well-doing, not by force, but by reason.

Fiscal Condition.

Our main problems are domestic problems. Financial stability is the first requisite of sound government. We can not escape the effect of world conditions. We can not avoid the inevitable results of the economic disorders which have reached all nations. But we shall diminish their harm to us in proportion as we continue to restore our Government finances to a secure and endurable position. This we can and must do. Upon that firm foundation rests the only hope of progress and prosperity. From that source must come relief for the people.

This is being accomplished by a drastic but orderly retrenchment, which is bringing our expenses within our means. The origin of this has been the determination of the American people, the main support has been the courage of those in authority, and the effective method has been the Budget System. The result has involved real sacrifice by department heads, but it has been made without flinching. This system is a law of the Congress. It represents your will. It must be maintained, and ought to be strengthened by the example of your observance. Without a Budget System there can be no fixed responsibility and no constructive scientific economy.

Tax Reduction.

This great concentration of effort by the administration and Congress has brought the expenditures, exclusive of the self-supporting Post Office Department, down to three billion dollars. It is possible, in consequence, to make a large reduction in the taxes of the people, which is the sole object of all curtailment. This is treated at greater length in the Budget message, and a proposed plan has been presented in detail in a statement by the Secretary of the Treasury which has my unqualified approval. I especially commend a decrease on earned incomes, and further abolition of admission, message, and nuisance taxes. The amusement and educational value of moving pictures ought not to be taxed. Diminishing charges against moderate incomes from investment will afford immense relief, while a revision of the surtaxes will not only provide additional money for capital investment, thus stimulating industry and employing more labor, but will not greatly reduce the revenue from that source, and may in the future actually increase it.

Being opposed to war taxes in time of peace, I am not in favor of excess-profits taxes. A very great service could be rendered through immediate enactment of legislation relieving the people of some of the burden of taxation. To reluce war taxes is to give every home a better chance.

For seven years the people have borne with uncomplaining courage the tremendous burden of national and local taxation. These must both be reduced. The taxes of the Nation must be reduced now as much as prudence will permit, and expenditures must be redaced accordingly. High taxes reach everywhere and burden everybody. They bear most heavily upon the poor. They diminish industry and commerce. They make agriculture unprofitable. They increase the rates on transportation. They are a charge on every necessary of life. Of all services which the Congress can render to the country, I have no hesitation in declaring this one to be paramount. To neglect it, to postpone it, to obstruct it by unsound proposals, is to become unworthy of public confidence and untrue to public trust. The country wants this measure to have the right of way over all others.

Another reform which is urgent in our fiscal system is the abolition of the right to issue tax-exempt securities. The existing system not only permits a large amount of the wealth of the Nation to escape its just burden but acts as a continual stimulant to municipal extravagance. This should be prohibited by constitutional amendment. All the wealth of the Nation ought to contribute its fair share to the expenses of the Nation.

Tariff Law.

The present tariff law has accomplished its two main objects. It has secured an abundant revenue and been productive of an abounding prosperity. Under it the country has had a very large export and import trade. A constant revision of the tariff by the Congress is disturbing and harmful. The present law contains an elastic provision authorizing the President to increase or decrease present schedules not in excess of 50 per centum to meet the difference in cost of production at home and abroad. This does not, to my mind, warrant a rewriting of the whole law, but does mean, and will be so administered, that whenever the required investigation shows that inequalities of sufficient importance exist in any schedule, the power to change them should and will be applied.

Shipping.

The entire well being of our country is dependent upon transportation by sea and land. Our Government during the war acquired a large merchant fleet which should be transferred, as soon as possible, to private ownership and operation under conditions which would secure two results: First, and of prime importance, adequate means for national defense; second, adequate service to American commerce. Until shipping conditions are such that our fleet can be disposed of advantageously under these conditions, it will be operated as economically as possible under such plans as may be devised from time to time by the Shipping Board. We must have a merchant marine which meets these requirements, and we shall have to pay the cost of its service.

Public Improvements.

The time has come to resume in a moderate way the opening of our intracoastal waterways; the control of flood waters of the Mississippi and of the Colorado Rivers; the improvement of the waterways from the Great Lakes toward the Gulf of Mexico; and the development of the great power and navigation project of the St. Lawrence River, for which efforts are now being made to secure the necessary treaty with Canada. These projects can not all be undertaken at once, but all should have the immediate consideration of the Congress and be adopted as fast as plans can be matured and the necessary funds become available. This is not incompatible with economy, for their nature does not require so much a public expenditure as a capital investment which will be reproductive, as evidenced by the marked increase in revenue from the Panama Canal. Upon these projects depend much future industrial and agricultural progress. They represent the protection of large areas from flood and the addition of a great amount of cheap power and cheap freight by use of navigation, chief of which is the bringing of ocean-going ships to the Great Lakes.

Another problem of allied character is the superpower development of the Northeastern States, consideration of which is proceeding under the direction of the Department of Commerce by joint conference with the local authorities.

Railroads.

Criticism of the railroad law has been directed, first, to the section laying down the rule by wrich rates are fixed, and providing for payment to the Government and use of excess earnings; second, to the method for the adjustment of wage scales; and third, to the authority permitting consolidations.

It has been erroneously assumed that the act undertakes to guarantee railroad earnings. The law requires that rates should be just and reasonable. That has always been the rule under which rates have been fixed. To make a rate that does not yield a fair return results in confiscation, and confiscatory rates are of course unconstitutional. Unless the Government adheres to the rule of making a rate that will yield a fair return, it must abandon rate making altogether. The new and important feature of that part of the law is the recapture and redistribution of excess rates. The constitutionality of this method is now before the Supreme Court for adjudication. Their decision should be awaited before attempting further legislation on this subject. Furthermore, the importance of this feature will not be great if consolidation goes into effect.

The settlement of railroad labor disputes is a matter of grave public concern. The Labor Board was established to protect the public in the enjoyment of continuous service by attempting to insure justice between the companies and their employes. It has been a great help, but is not altogether satisfactory to the public, the employes, or the companies. If a substantial agreement can be reached among the groups interested, there should be no hesitation in enacting such agreement into law. If it is not reached, the Labor Board may very well be left for the present to protect the public welfare.

The law for consolidations is not sufficiently effective to be expeditious. Additional legislation is needed giving authority for voluntary consolidations, both regional and route, and providing Government machinery to aid and stimulate such action, always subject to the approval of the Interstate Commerce Commission. This should authorize the commission to appoint committees for each proposed group, representing the public and the [illegible] roads, with power to negotiate with individual security holders for an exchange of their securities for those of the consolidation on such terms and conditions as the commission may prescribe for avoiding any confiscation and preserving fair value. Should this permissive consolidation prove ineffective after a limited period, the authority of the Government will have to be directly invoked.

Consolidation appears to be the only feasible method for the maintenance of an adequate system of transportation with an opportunity so to adjust freight rates as to meet such temporary conditions as now prevail in some agricultural sections. Competent authorities agree that an entire reorganization of the rate structure for freight is necessary. This should be ordered at once by the Congress.

Prohibition.

The prohibition amendment to the Constitution requires the congress and the President to provide adequate laws to prevent its violation. It is my duty to enforce such laws. For that purpose a treaty is being negotiated with Great Britain with respect to the right of search of hovering vessels. To prevent smuggling, the Coast Guard should be greatly strengthened, and a supply of swift power boats should be provided. The major sources of production should be rigidly regulated, and every effort should be made to suppress interstate traffic. With this action on the part of the National Government, and the cooperation which is usually rendered by municipal and state authorities, prohibition should be made effective. Free government has no greater menace than disrespect for authority and continual violation of law. It is the duty of a citizen not only to observe the law but to let it be known that he is opposed to its violation.

The Negro.

Numbered among our population are some 12,000,000 colored people. Under our Constitution their rights are just as sacred as those of any other citizen. It is both a public and a private duty to protect those rights. The Congress ought to exercise all its powers of prevention and punishment against the hideous crime of lynching, of which the negroes are by no means the sole sufferers, but for which they furnish a majority of the victims.

Already a considerable sum is appropriated to give the negroes vocational training in agriculture. About half a million dollars is recommended for medical courses at Howard university to help contribute to the education of 500 colored doctors needed each year. On account of the migration of large numbers into industrial centers, it has been proposed that a commission be created, composed of members from both races, to formulate a better policy for mutual understanding and confidence. Such an effort is to be commended. Everyone would rejoice in the accomplishment of the results which it seeks. But it is well to recognize that these difficulties are to a large extent local problems which must be worked out by the mutual forbearance and human kindness of each community. Such a method gives much more promise of a real remedy than outside interference.

Army and Navy.

For several years we have been decreasing the personnel of the Army and Navy, and reducing their power to the danger point. Further reductions should not be made. The Army is a guarantee of the security of our own citizens at home; the Navy is a guarantee of the security of our citizens abroad. Both of these services should be strengthened rather than weakened. Additional planes are needed for the Army, and additional submarines for the Navy. The defenses of Panama must be perfected. We want no more competitive armaments. We want no more war. But we want no weakness that invites imposition. A people who neglect their national defense are putting in jeopardy their national honor.

Education, Welfare.

Our National Government is not doing as much as it legitimately can do to promote the welfare of the people. Our enormous material wealth, our institutions, our whole form of society, can not be considered fully successful until their benefits reach the merit of every individual. This is not a suggestion that the government should, or could, assume for the people the inevitable burdens of existence. There is no method by which we can either be relieved of the results of our own folly or be guaranteed a successful life. There is an inescapable personal responsibility for the development of character, of industry, of thrift, and of self-control. These do not come from the government, but from the people themselves. But the government can and should always be expressive of steadfast determination, always vigilant, to maintain conditions under which these virtues are most likely to develop and secure recognition and reward. This is the American policy.

It is in accordance with this principle that we have enacted laws for the protection of the public health and have adopted prohibition in narcotic drugs and intoxicating liquors. For purposes of national uniformity we ought to provide, by constitutional amendment and appropriate legislation, for a limitation of child labor, and in all cases under the exclusive jurisdiction of the Federal Government a minimum wage law for women, which would undoubtedly find sufficient power of enforcement in the influence of public opinion.

Having in mind that education is peculiarly a local problem, and that it should always be pursued with the largest freedom of choice by students and parents, nevertheless, the Federal Government might well give the benefit of its counsel and encouragement more freely in this direction. If anyone doubts the need of concerted action by the States of the Nation for this purpose, it is only necessary to consider the appalling figures of illiteracy representing a condition which does not vary much in all parts of the Union. I do not favor the making of appropriations from the National Treasury to be expended directly on local education, but I do consider it a fundamental requirement of national activity which, accompanied by allied subjects of welfare, is worthy of a separate department and a place in the Cabinet. The humanitarian side of government should not be repressed, but should be cultivated.

Mere intelligence, however, is not enough. Enlightenment must be accompanied by that moral power which is the product of the home and of religion. Real education and true welfare for the people rest inevitably on this foundation, which the government can approve and commend, but which the people themselves must create.

Immigration.

American institutions rest solely on good citizenship. They were created by people who had a background of self-government. New arrivals should be limited to our capacity to absorb them into the ranks of good citizenship. America must be kept American. For this purpose, it is necessary to continue a policy of restricted immigration. It would be well to make such immigration of a selective nature with some inspection at the source, and based either on a prior census or upon the record of naturalization. Either method would insure the admission of those with the largest capacity and best intention of becoming citizens. I am convinced that our present economic and social conditions warrant a limitation of those to be admitted. We should find additional safety in a law requiring the immediate registration of all aliens. Those who do not want to be partakers of the American spirit ought not to settle in America.

Veterans.

No more important duty falls on the Government of the United States than the adequate care of its veterans. Those suffering disabilities incurred in the service must have sufficient hospital relief and compensation. Their dependents must be supported. Rehabilitation and vocational training must be completed. All of this service must be clean, must be prompt and effective, and it must be administered in a spirit of the broadest and deepest human sympathy. If investigation reveals any present defects of administration or need of legislation, orders will be given for the immediate correction of administration, and recommendations for legislation should be given the highest preference.

At present there are 9,500 vacant beds in government hospitals. I recommend that all hospitals be authorized at once to receive and care for, without hospital pay, the veterans of all wars needing such care, whenever there are vacant beds, and that immediate steps be taken to enlarge and build new hospitals to serve all such cases.

The American Legion will present to the congress a legislative program too extensive for detailed discussion here. It is a carefully matured plan. While some of it I do not favor, with much of it I am in hearty accord, and I recommend that a most painstaking effort be made to provide remedies for any defects in the administration of the present laws which their experience has revealed. The attitude of the government toward these proposals should be one of generosity. But I do not favor the granting of a bonus.

Coal.

The cost of coal has become unbearably high. It places a great burden on our industrial and domestic life. The public welfare requires a reduction in the price of fuel. With the enormous deposits in existence, failure of supply ought not to be tolerated. Those responsible for the conditions in this industry should undertake its reform and free it from any charge of profiteering.

The report of the Coal Commission will be before the congress. It comprises all the facts. It represents the mature deliberations and conclusions of the best talent and experience that ever made a national survey of the production and distribution of fuel. I do not favor government ownership or operation of coal mines. The need is for action under private ownership that will secure greater continuity of production and greater public protection. The Federal government probably has no peace-time authority to regulate wages, prices, or profits in coal at the mines or among dealers, but by ascertaining and publishing facts it can exercise great influence.

The supply of coal must be constant. In case of its prospective interruption, the President should have authority to appoint a commission empowered to deal with whatever emergency situation might arise, to aid conciliation and voluntary arbitration, to adjust any existing or threatened controversy between the employer and the employe when collective bargaining fails, and by controlling distribution to prevent profiteering in this vital necessity. This legislation is exceedingly urgent, and essential to the exercise of national authority for the protection of the people. Those who undertake the responsibility of management or employment in this industry do so with the full knowledge that the public interest is paramount, and that to fail through any motive of selfishness in its service is such a betrayal of duty as warrants uncompromising action by the government.

Agriculture.

Aided by the sound principles adopted by the government, the business of the country has had an extraordinary revival. Looked at as a whole, the Nation is in the enjoyment of remarkable prosperity. Industry and commerce are thriving. For the most part agriculture is successful, eleven staples having risen in value from about $5,300,000,000 two years ago to about $7,000,000,000 for the current year. But range cattle are still low in price, and some sections of the wheat area, notably Minnesota, North Dakota, and on west, have many cases of actual distress. With his products not selling on a parity with the products of industry, every sound remedy that can be devised should be applied for the relief of the farmer. He represents a character, a type of citizenship, and a public necessity that must be preserved and afforded every facility for regaining prosperity.

The distress is most acute among those wholly dependent upon one crop. Wheat acreage was greatly expanded and has not yet been sufficiently reduced. A large amount is raised for export, which has to meet the competition in the world market of large amounts raised on land much cheaper and much more productive.

No complicated scheme of relief, no plan for government fixing of prices, no resort to the public treasury will be of any permanent value in establishing agriculture. Simple and direct methods put into operation by the farmer himself are the only real sources for restoration.

Indirectly the farmer must be relieved by a reduction of national and local taxation. He must be assisted by the reorganization of the freight-rate structure which could reduce charges on his production. To make this fully effective there ought to be railroad consolidations. Cheaper fertilizers must be provided.

He must have organization. His customer with whom he exchanges products of the farm for those of industry is organized, labor is organized, business is organized, and there is no way for agriculture to meet this unless it, too, is organized. The acreage of wheat is too large. Unless we can meet the world market at a profit, we must stop raising for export. Organization would help to reduce acreage. Systems of cooperative marketing created by the farmers themselves, supervised by competent management, without doubt would be of assistance, but they can not wholly solve the problem. Our agricultural schools ought to have thorough courses in the theory of organization and cooperative marketing.

Diversification is necessary. Those farmers who raise their living on their land are not greatly in distress. Such loans as are wisely needed to assist buying stock and other materials to start in this direction should be financed through a government agency as a temporary and emergency expedient.

The remaining difficulty is the disposition of exportable wheat. I do not favor the permanent interference of the government in this problem. That probably would increase the trouble by increasing production. But it seems feasible to provide government assistance to exports, and authority should be given the War Finance Coporation to grant, in its discretion, the most liberal terms of payment for fats and grains exported for the direct benefit of the farm.

Muscle Shoals.

The government is undertaking to develop a great water-power project known as Muscle Shoals, on which it has expended many million dollars. The work is still going on. Subject to the right to retake in time of war, I recommend that this property with a location for auxiliary steam plant and rights of way be sold. This would end the present burden of expense and should return to the treasury the largest price possible to secure.

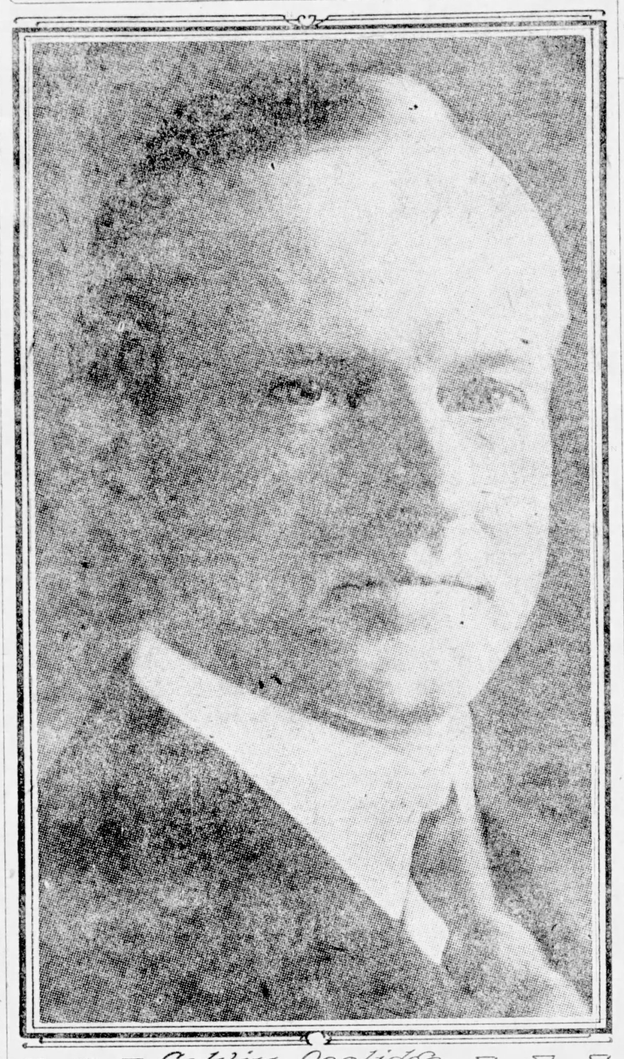
While the price is an important element, there is another consideration even more compelling. The agriculture of the Nation needs a greater supply and lower cost of fertilizer. This is now imported in large quantities. The best information I can secure indicates that present methods of power production would not be able profitably to meet the price at which these imports can be sold. To obtain a supply from this water power would require long and costly experimentation to perfect a process for cheap production. Otherwise our purpose would fail completely. It seems desirable, therefore, in order to protect and promote the public welfare, to have adequate covenants that such experimentation be made and carried on to success. The great advantage of low-priced nitrates must be secured for the direct benefit of the farmers and the indirect benefit of the public in time of peace, and of the government in time of war. If this main object be accomplished, the amount of money received for the property is not a primary or major consideration.

Such a solution will involve complicated negotiations, and there is no authority for that purpose. I therefore recommend that the congress appoint a small joint committee to consider offers, conduct negotiations, and report definite recommendations.

It is 100 years since our country announced the Monroe doctrine. This principle has been ever since, and is now, one of the main foundations of our foreign relations. It must be maintained. But in maintaining it we must not be forgetful that a great change has taken place. We are no longer a weak Nation, thinking mainly of defense, dreading foreign imposition. We are great and powerful. New powers bring new responsibilities. Our duty then was to protect ourselves. Added to that, our duty now is to help give stability to the world. We want idealism. We want that vision which lifts men and nations above themselves. These are virtues by reason of their own merit. But they must not be cloistered; they must not be impractical; they must not be ineffective.

The world has had enough of the curse of hatred and selfishness, destruction and war. It has had enough of the wrongful use of material power. For the health of the nations there must be good will and charity, confidence and justice and mercy. It is necessary for peace. The time has come for more practical use of moral power and more reliance upon the principle that right makes its own might. Our authority among the nations must be represented by justice and mercy. It is necessary not only to have faith, but to make sacrifices for our faith. The spiritual forces of the world make all its final determinations. It is with these voices that America should speak. Whenever they declare a righteous purpose there need be no doubt that they will be heard. America has taken her place in the world as a Republic—free, independent, powerful. The best service that can be rendered to humanity is the assurance that this place will be maintained.

Delivers His First Message.



Calvin Coolidge

NEWS FROM CAPITAL

What Congress Is Doing

The largest number of bills ever introduced at an opening session of a new congress jammed the legislative hoppers of the senate and house last week.

More than 1,000 bills and resolutions were in the two houses and practically half that number were introduced by senators seeking changes and revisions in national legislation.

The bills covered an exceptionally wide range of subjects, ranging from intricate foreign relations to appropriations for turning mountain paths into highways and building bridges over creeks and rivers.

Senator King, Democrat of Utah, carried off the palm for the largest number introduced by an individual member of congress, and many of his measures dealt with outstanding problems of foreign relations.

The first bill in the house was the Dyer anti-lynching bill; in the senate, a bill by Senator Underwood, Democrat, of Alabama, relating to claims against the government.

King re-introduced his resolution providing for American adhesion to the permanent court of international justice, precisely on the plan outlined by the late President Harding. It provided for acceptance of the four reservations suggested by Secretary Hughes. King said he would demand immediate consideration. The resolution was referred to the foreign relations committee.

Other bills by King provided for restoration of all alien property [illegible] by the allen property custodian, valued at more than $300,000,000; complete independence for the Philippines; repeal of all so-called [illegible] ance taxes; investigation of an alleged monopoly of the salmon fishing industry in Alaskan waters; turning over to states of all public lands within their borders; and rejection of the treaty with Turkey made at Lausanne.

In connection with the Turkish treaty, King submitted a resolution expressing the sense of the senate that "no diplomatic relations be entered into between the United States and Turkey until Turkey has withdrawn all forces from territory allotted to Armenia in the treaty of Sevres, and has consented to the establishment of an independent Armenian state."

King charged that Turkey "although defeated in the World war, has, under the proposed treaty, carried off the victor's spoils."

"One of the fundamental objects for which we fought in the war was the establishment of an independent Armenia," he said. "If this treaty is adopted, we deliberately deny fulfilment of that object."

WOMEN LOBBYISTS CENTER STRENGTH ON FOUR MEASURES

As the sixty-eighth congress convened, women invaded the capital in the interests of legislation of particular relation to women.

While the congress may face women lobbyists in the cause of general measures of every variety, they are concentrated on four outstanding bills which will be introduced as soon as possible.

First among them is child labor. While other than purely feminine organizations and influences will be brought to bear upon this essentially human legislation, the main work will probably be done by women.

It is upon the legislative program of every woman's club and is the major issue of several of them. It is felt that sentiment is so strong in favor of the amendment to the constitution enabling congress to enact laws regulating it that it will be passed. The only fear felt by the active advocates is that there is comparatively so little party controversy about it that it may prove a little difficult to bring the matter to a vote.

A federal department of education with a secretary in the cabinet will be another emphatic demand of organized women lobbyists.

Although this bill, known to the last congress as the Sterling-Towner bill, has been talked of for many years, the plan of departmental reorganization will be laid before this session will precipitate a fight on behalf of the friends of the measure. For the plan now laid out contemplates a department of welfare which would include the bureau of education, now struggling feebly in the interior department.

Federal regulation of marriage and divorce is another subject of keen interest to women, but one which probably will not rouse senators and representatives to any noticeable enthusiasm, although it is admitted that the differences in state laws frequently cause difficulties. This is also on the program of the official women's lobby, the Women's Joint Congressional committee.

An amendment to the constitution giving women equal civil and legal rights will be introduced by the National Woman's party. While the members of the party are active lobbyists, there is such keen opposition to the legislation by other women's organizations, and especially to the downtrodden conditions of married women by the solons that although there undoubtedly will be much talk about it, the amendment probably will be introduced and then forgotten.

PENSION TOTAL STILL MOUNTS

But Number of Aided Is Growing Fewer Every Year.

With 7,200 fewer pensioners on the government rolls than in 1922, expenditures increased last year $9,405,000, the pension bureau announced in its annual report. The increase was ascribed to changes in the rates and method of payment.

The number of pensioners on the roll June 30, 1923, was 539,756, as against 547,016 on June 30, 1922. Of the pensioners on the roll, 168,623 were Civil war veterans, 264,580 Civil war widows; 63,393 Spanish war veterans, and 13,167 Spanish war widows. There are yet on the pension roll 49 soldiers of the Mexican war and 40 widows whose husbands served in the war of 1812.

Pensions vary from $2 a month to $416.67 a month, the largest being paid under special act of congress to the widow of President Roosevelt.

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